Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIII—No. 44. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1876. WHOLE No. 668.

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Everything needed in the builders' line.

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You will also find a full stock of Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Ware, Crockery and Glassware, Mirrors, Bird Cages, Lamps, &c. &c.

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FARMERS' STORE!

A well assorted stock of new and handsome styles of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

NEW BOOTS,

And a general stock of **NEW GOODS** at **BOTTOM PRICES.** Bought to supply outfits for the Centennial or the Fair.

Everybody invited to examine the goods and prices at the

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FOR THE FALL OF 1876.

We have just received our second stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Consisting of a full line of Cloaks, Cashmeres, Dratdetas, Black Alpacas. Our Dress Goods Department was never in better shape in Stripe, Plain, and Diagonal.

Remember that we sell Clothing, Cloths and Cassimeres, also Carpets and Furs.

Call and see us and we will convince you that they are cheap.

Remember the place, No. 30 Congress Street.

E. M. COMSTOCK & Co.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City 636-638

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THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

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Published as a Warning, and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, VITAL POWER, ETC., giving his rules of Self-Cure, after much suffering and expense, and sent free on receiving a stamp for return postage. Address the Publisher,

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68 Fulton St., New York, P. O. Box 3843.

Smith & Fairchild

Lead the market.

Nicest beef in market.

Nicest Fresh Fish.

Nicest Sugar Cured Hams.

Nicest Bacon,

Nicest Lard.

Nicest Salt Pork.

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Nicest Veal.

Nicest Smoked Shoulders.

Nicest Sausage.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Our old customers and every new one, stick like ticks.

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I have opened an office for Insuring and Buying and Selling Real Estate. I shall be glad to see my friends who have business in this line. I am agent for the

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Large Kettles, Dumb Bells, Duck-Nest Tuyre Irons, Iron Fences, Pump Castings, and Castings generally.

OUR

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Are giving good satisfaction. Come and try us before buying elsewhere.

We are selling the Excelsior Improved Grain Drill and Seed Planter. It gives good satisfaction. Come and see it.

We are also manufacturing just the thing for the farmers, in the shape of a HORSE-POWER FOR SAWING WOOD, CUTTING FEED, etc., and we also manufacture a sawing machine to be run by gear or belt.

Foundry, corner of Congress and Water, Ypsilanti. 623-674

To the SICK and AFFLICTED.

DR. A. ALPHONSO CORKINS,

Of San Francisco, Cal., will be at the

FOLLETT HOUSE, YPSILANTI,

On the First of Each and Every Month of 1876-7.

Persons afflicted with any disease which is pronounced incurable, or for which they get no relief from their physicians, should not fail to consult DR. CORKINS, as he has, and does permanently cure where others have failed, especially, in cases of

RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA,

And all diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

NOTE THIS:—I will forfeit $300.00 in any case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, or Cancer, which I cannot permanently cure,—the patient to be the judge.

Neuralgia, Colic, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Headache, Sore Throat, and Deafness will be cured quickly and effectually.

In short, I propose to dissipate more aches and pains than can be accomplished by any or all physicians in the space of time. This is no boast. I only ask a trial to make good my assertions.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Remember, I remain only one day in each month, therefore, punctuality is important both to the doctor and to the patient. The medicines used by me in all blood impurities are the result of long and patient investigation, and are selected mainly from the remarkable botanical vegetables of California.

DR. A. ALPHONSO CORKINS.

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ADVERTISING. — Transient advertising, one inch, one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter.

Liberal terms to yearly advertisers.

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JOB PRINTING.—Ample facilities for all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Our new steam presses combine all the latest improvements as regards speed and fineness of work.

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ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.
E. P. ALLEN. F. A. HUNT.

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys at Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold Street, Detroit. Mr. Cutcheon will be at his old office, in Laible Block, Ypsilanti, in the evening of each day, and on THURSDAY of each week.
H. J. BEAKES. S. M. CUTCHEON.

D. B. GREENE, Attorney at Law. Attends to Life and Property Insurance. Pensions and Bounties secured. Real Estate agent. Office, south side Congress St., over Lawrence & Cady's store. 613

UHL & CRANE, Attorneys at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.
EDWIN F. UHL. ALBERT CRANE.

BABBITT & EMERICK, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law and General Insurance Agents. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.
J. WILLARD BABBITT. FRANK EMERICK.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Lawyer. Assistant Attorney Det. & Mil. R. R. Co. Office,—Room 14, Depot Building, Detroit. Private Secretary to Gov. Bagley. 521

JUSTICE.

J. G. CRANE, Justice. Office,—Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich. Collections made and promptly remitted. 517

PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office, in Drury & Calkins Drug Store. Office hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M. Residence, 36 Adams Street, Ypsilanti. Hours, 12 to 2 P. M. 486

Neat's Variety Store is the place to get anything you want. Groceries, Crockery, Yankee Notions, Calcine Plaster, Water Lime, Splendid line of Clothing, cheap. Also just received a stock of

Cleveland Non-Explosive Lamps,

The only Genuine Safety Lamp sold, and a great variety of them at

Geo. A. Neat's,

Opposite the Follett House, Depot.

Goods Delivered at all hours of the day.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, And Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address,

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17 Splendid Volumes for Presents.

Uniform in Style, Binding, and Price, which is for each Book, in Boards $2.50; In Cloth, full Gilt $4.00.

THE WORLD OF SONG! is the latest volume of bound music, has 250 pages, Full Sheet Music Size, and is filled with the best Songs and Duets of the day.

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Also, Vocal.	Moore's Irish Melodies.
Gems of English Song.	Silver Wreath.
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Shower of Pearls.	Pianiste Album.
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Also the Musical Treasure, both Vocal and Instrumental, Organ at Home, for Reed Organs, and Piano at Home, with Piano Duets.

Either book mailed post free for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

NEXT week we shall give a public document that will interest hundreds of persons in this city.

Our Next President.

Cannot Republicans, Democrats, patriots, trust the man thus graphically described by the *New-York Times?*

1. Gov. Hayes is a reticent, self-restraining, self-contained man. He listens well, weighs and often refutes what is said, and mentally takes the measure of all who approach him. He is a singularly well-poised, symmetrically-developed man, free absolutely from hobbies, vanities, or affectations; is never in a state of agitation or excitement, and hence never loses his balance. His tongue, unlike his mind, is not active, and is under the most perfect government.

2. He is an exceedingly cautious man. He has lived long enough, as he once said, to learn that no one keeps a secret that is worth telling. He talks and writes as if all he said might be made public. Our belief amounts to a conviction that if all he has said and written since his candidacy were made known to the world, it would greatly elevate him in the estimation of his country men. All reports of private conversations are without foundation, therefore, unless they are alleged to be such as a wise, sensible, discreet man would be willing to publish to the world.

3. Gov. Hayes is an extremely judicious man. He has passed through a contest for the Presidency, has conducted three campaigns for Governor, and has served five years as the chief executive officer of Ohio without a blunder He is a man who commits no mistakes. Not a foolish act nor an unfortunate speech can be found in his record. He possesses not only a sound, but an unerring, judgment. He knows when to speak and what to speak. When he is not clear what to do, he does nothing.

4. He is a remarkably well-informed man. He knows all that is going on, what is being done, and who is doing it. He closely scrutinizes the acts, the character, and the calibre of public men. His standards are moral and intellectual. He is not partial to able men without honesty, or honest men without ability. He prefers a union of integrity and brains, and rates demonstrated merit above mere popularity. He has a noticeable leaning toward men of large attainments and learning, and being a gentleman of perfect manners himself, he gravitates toward gentlemen of the best school and type.

5. Gov. Hayes is a public man of firm, resolute will. He takes the responsibility of doing his duty at all times with uncommon alacrity. He resolutely ordered a dangerous criminal to be executed in Ohio against the protests and threatenings of Bishop Rosecrans and the whole Roman Catholic Church. He compelled obedience to law on the part of riotous miners in Hocking and Stark Counties by the strong arm of military power. He would spurn with unutterable scorn the fear of unpopularity as a reason for not doing the thing which duty directed him to do. He has been a bold, outspoken man in his acts and utterances all his life. When placed in the executive chair he will act with the decision and inflexible purpose of Jackson, with ten-fold more than Jackson's knowledge of civil affairs, and with a calmness of temper and sobriety of judgment which the spoils-President lacked.

THE New York *Tribune*, in summing up the official figures of the late election, demonstrates that in the twenty-two Northern States the Republican vote amounted to 2,940,422. This is 337,005 votes larger than the Republican vote east at any previous election in those States, showing that the cry of "Reform" did not weaken the Republican vote in the North. In nine of the sixteen Southern States—Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia, the Republicans polled more votes than they ever polled before. The total Republican vote in these nine States amounted to 743,389, or 74,533 larger than any previous vote.

In seven Southern States, Delaware, Arkansas, Virginia, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, the Republicans polled fewer votes than at any previous election at which they polled the largest vote. The total vote in these seven States is 358,914, being 106,346 less than the previous largest votes. The loss in Delaware, Virginia, Arkansas, and Texas is not large enough to call for comment, but the loss in Alabama is 27 per cent., in Mississippi 37 per cent., in Georgia 41 per cent.

"Is there a sane man," forcibly asks the *Tribune*, "who believes that in those States, and *not anywhere else*, Republican voters by the thousands became anxious for reform? Is there a decent man who will pretend that the natural influence of property and intelligence, employed in vain elsewhere, caused this revolution?"

"All manner of argument failed in every Northern State; the Republicans gained more votes than they lost. Argument, persuasion, wheedling, and even coercion failed in nearly all the Southern States; the Republicans either polled more votes than ever before or nearly as many. But in Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia, we are told, from one-fourth to one-half of the Republicans were converted by argument or persuasion, and voluntarily voted the Democratic ticket! Who believes the impudent assertion? We pity the man whose reasoning faculties are so warped and whose conscience is so dull that he does not indignantly denounce the monstrous crime against self-government which these contrasts reveal."

IN 1801 the two Houses differed almost precisely as they now do over the power of Congress to reject the vote of any State. One house held that it required the agreeing votes of both Houses to reject any vote. The other held that the objection of either House alone could throw out any vote. The usual joint committee was raised to arrange for the ceremonies of opening the returns, and was unable to agree, the House members insisting that the event should take place in the Hall of Representatives, and the Senate members declining to accede to this. When the failure to agree was reported, the President of the Senate informed the House that, on the day named by the Constitution, *he would open the returns in the Senate Chamber.* Party feeling ran very high, and there were the same predictions of resisting the declared result that are heard now; but, when the appointed time came, the House resolved unanimously to proceed to the Senate Chamber, and the vote was counted without disturbance or opposition.

The Corners Decide for War, but Joe Bigler Unsettles their Minds—The Sudden Ending of a Meeting.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,)
DECEMBER 16th, 1876.

Capt' M'Pelter wuz for war- He hed suffered wunst and wuz willin to agin. He wuz glad that Tilden wuz countid out, for it showed the South that they hed nothin to expect from the ablishn North. War wuz the only resource left a free people,

The resoloosheens presented breethed a warlike sperit wich almost alarmed me. They wuz ez follows;

WAREAS, The Dimocrisy of the Southern States by virtue ov that eternal vigilence wich is the price uv liberty, and shot guns, triumphed over ablishism in Floridy, South Kerliny and Looisaner, and

WAREAS, To do this required constant ridin and en expenditure of buck shot unparallelled in the history uv eleekshuns, and

WAREAS. When you hev killed a niggar, or hung a white ablishnist you are entitled to the benefits resultin from it, and

WAREAS, Ablishn offishls and Returnin Boards hev cooly thrown out all parishes were a decent regard for a Democratic triumph compelled us to prevent nigger votin, and thus given the States to the Radical Hayes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Corners is for war, and that whether the Dimocrisy uv the North submits or not, it never will.

Resolved, That we accept no compromise, but will hev all we claim or fite.

Resolved, That what we want is a Southern Republic, and a divorce forever from the North sich ez wuz contenplated in 1862, and for wich we struggled till we wuz overcome by the power of the hordes wich Linkin hurled upon us.

These resoloosheens wuz passed yoonanimously, and three cheers and a tiger wuz given with a ferver that showed that the old war sperit hed survived, and that all that was nessary wuz an oppertoonity.

Jist at this minit Joe Bigler rose and desired to make a few remarks. A native ov Kentucky, he shood go with his State, but he questioned the wisdom uv goin. Ef we secede agin, who is to pay the Southern war claims? He understood there wuz suthin over $200,000 uv em in the Corners alone, and ef yoo cut off the North, who is to pay em?

Bascom growed pale, and hitched uneasily in his seat.

And then egin he sposed the brethren wich wuz a thirstin for goar fondly imagined thet ef we hed a republik uv our own then every one ov em wood hev a post-offis, and a collectorship. Fatal deloosion! The moment seceshn wuz an established and the noo government formed ther wood be an influx uv Northern Democrats down here who wood take every place in the gift uv the government. Fernandy Wood will come.

The meetin howled.

—Dirty shirt Dean wood come—

More howls.

—Little Sammy Cox wood come—

Increased howlin.

—The hundreds uv thousands wich expects offis under Tilden wood come, the repeeters wood come, Hewitt wood come, the litrary burow wood moove down here, and wat chance wood we hev, with sich strangers in our gates? And then think uv Trumble, uv Parmer, think uv that vast army wich hev bin in a minority in the North so long all a rushin down here like grasshoppers in Nebrasky! The Ablishnist you kin shoot but yoo can't shoot yer friends. My frend Bascum, think nv hevin a hundred Nasbys all a goin on tick in place uv won, and then think uv the poor South bein taxed to support em all.

Bascom hurriedly left the house.

There wuz a deep silence fell onto the house, and for a minute every man uv us wuz wrapped in thot. Bigler resoomed:

"Think uv bein taxed fer yoor own clames, and colleckshun bein enforced by bayonits! A Southern boaonit hez jest ez peekid an end ez a Northern wun, and—"

This prospect finished em. With one prolonged howl, they rose ez one man, and glided out uv the house. And afterward in Bascom's they wuz a talking uv the advantages uv yooyun, and swearin that nacher intended the two seckshuns to live in harmony, and that ef the Northern Dimorisy wantid war they wood hev to make it. I don't suppose I kin ever git them people into a meetin agin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Ex-Reformer.

ILLINOIS gave Grant 250.303 votes in 1868, and 244,944 in 1872. She gave Hayes 278,335 in 1876, a gain of over 36,000 in four years.

THE attempt of the Democrats to produce testimony to offset the terrible story of the bull-dozing outrages in Louisiaua, is flattening out very ignominiously.

JOHN Morrissey, having declared all "bets off" and thereby saved their gambling money to his Democratic friends, will in a few days be found in the New York Senate making laws for the people of that State. As the New York *Tribune* remarks, "this is a great country." If it wasn't it couldn't stand the Democratic "statesmen" that thrive on it.

ONE million men will be on hand to see that Samuel J. Tilden is inaugurated President on the 5th of next March.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

And then it will be said unto them: "What went ye out for to see? A reed shaken by the wind?"

A LITTLE manhood will place the blacks in Louisiana and South Carolina on a level with the blacks in Ohio, or with the whites that now surround them, and when that education and manhood shall come the Southern politicians will be compelled to carry elections by the value of their ideas and not by the contents of their shot-guns."

IT is understood that a correspondence somewhat like the following passed between the President and "Gov." Hampton:

Please tell President Grant that if he will recognize the Wallace House I will do all in my power to preserve the peace.

WADE HAMPTON.

Please tell Wade Hampton that the United States can preserve the peace either with or without his assistance.

U. S. GRANT.

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI. - - MICHIGAN.

General News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE Japanese Minister recently presented to the President a letter addressed to him by the Mikado, of which the following is a translation:

To His Excellency the President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND—Now that the great Exposition in honor of the one hundredth year of Your Excellency's National Government has been successful, I write to congratulate you and the people over whom you preside. From my subjects in the United States I have heard nothing but words of kindness in regard to the manner in which they have been treated, and as I believe recent intercourse between our countries will have a tendency to strengthen the friendship already existing, I would here express sincere hope that the coming century will not only witness continued progress and prosperity of your nation in all branches of industry, but also prove an era of peace. This will be handed to you in person by my Minister, residing near your Government, who has been directed to emphasize my very friendly congratulations.

Tokio, first day of the tenth month of the ninth year of Meiji. (Signed) MUTSUHITO.

ANOTHER mysterious robbery has occurred in the National Treasury Department. A package containing nearly $12,000, directed to a Chicago National Bank, in exchange for mutilated currency, was abstracted and another package substituted therefor, which was found, on its reaching Chicago, to contain brown tissue paper cut in the form of greenbacks and bank notes.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says President Grant, in the course of conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, on the 24th, said, in reply to a question that he had no personal knowledge of a Democratic armed conspiracy South or West. He had information of organized rifle companies outside of State militia, but he was not apprehensive of armed collisions in connection with the Presidency, no matter what might be the fears of others. It seemed to him that the people desired only a fair count of the Electoral vote in the Southern contested States, in order to be satisfied of the result. The reports of the several committees now there would shed light on the true condition of affairs, and have a tendency to solve the existing difficulties. It was certainly desirable to establish the actual fact of the election of either Hayes or Tilden, for neither could feel satisfied if any doubt remained of his election, because, in such a case, his position as President would not command the requisite general support. The President remarked that no one could suppose that he had any connection with or relation to the declaration as to who was elected. That was not a matter for him to determine. He was anxious for the coming of the 4th of March, when he would gladly give way to his successor and be free from official care, and before re-establishing himself at his old home in Galena, Ill., he purposed making a voyage to the West Indies, visiting Havana and other points of interest. He had deferred his voyage to Europe till June. The President, recurring to the recent election, remarked that he should promptly recognize whoever should be declared his successor. With this his political feelings would have nothing to do.

ON the 23d, the investigation into the alleged tampering with the mails in the New York Postoffice was commenced. Abram S. Hewitt, being sworn, stated that he had no knowledge that his letters were tampered with in the New York Postoffice; received an anonymous letter, purporting to come from a clerk in the New York Postoffice, stating that "Little Tea Kettle" was at work on his letters, and he had better look out; watched and found them tampered with; found the flaps of some of them wrinkled, as if exposed to steam and opened; showed such letters to various persons, who invariably said they had been opened; showed one of them to Parke Godwin, who said he would see Col. James about the matter.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 26th says Speaker Randall had replied to the letter of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, asking to be excused from appearing before the Morrison Investigating Committee and produce certain papers and telegrams. The Speaker, in the course of a conversation, said he had no power to excuse. It was for the House to determine what action should be taken.

CRONIN, the Tilden Elector of Oregon, on the 27th, delivered the Electoral vote of that State to Vice-President Ferry, who declined to give a receipt on account of two returns from the State, as in the case of Florida.

THE EAST.

THE Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee held a consultation with prominent members of the party in that State, at Harrisburg, on the 22d, and then issued an address to the people of Pennsylvania, in which they recite their views as to the rights and duties of Congress in the present political crisis. They declare their belief that "Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were, on the 7th day of November last, elected President and Vice-President of the United States," and call upon the members of both Houses of Congress to adopt such lawful means as may lead to the official declaration of such result.

COE, the well-known forger, who, in 1874, was sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison for eight years, committed suicide, on the 22d, by taking muriatic acid and Paris-green.

GOLD closed in New York on the 27th at 107⅛. The following were the closing quotations for produce: No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat (New), $1.38@1.39; No. 2 Milwaukee (New), $1.41. Oats, Western and State, 38@50c. Corn, Western Mixed, 59¼c; Pork, Mess, $17.000@20.00. Lard, $10.92½c; Flour good to choice, $5.80@5.85; White Wheat Extra, $5.90@8.25. Cattle, 9@11c for good to extra. Sheep, 3¾@10c. Hogs $4.00@6.87½.

AT East Liberty, Pa., on the 27th, cattle brought: Best, $5.12@5.75; medium, $5 00@5.50; common, $4.25@4.75. Hogs sold—Yorkers, $5.80@6.00; Philadelphias, $6.25@6.50. Sheep brought $4.00@6.00, according to quality.

WEST AND SOUTH.

THE Florida Supreme Court, on the 22d, sustained the Drew demurrer to the answer of the Canvassing Board, and granted a peremptory order to the Board to recanvass from the face of the returns. The counsel for the Board gave notice of a motion to answer, which was withdrawn on the 23d, and the Court made the writ peremptory, and ordered the Board to recanvass the vote by the 27th.

A REMARKABLE meteoric phenomenon was witnessed in portions of Kansas, Northern Missouri, Southern Iowa, Central Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, on the evening of the 21st. A brilliant meteor moved across the sky, resembling a comet with a long and luminous tail. It moved rapidly and exploded with a loud report, in some places, being apparently split up into innumerable fragments.

A TALLAHASSEE (Fla.) telegram of the 27th says that, in obedience to the orders of the State Supreme Court, Atty.-Gen. Cocke made a canvass of the vote on that day after the other members of the Board refused to canvass. This gave Drew 497 and Tilden 94 majority. This canvass he filed in the Clerk's office, in obedience to the order of the Court. Subsequently the other members of the Board agreed to re-canvass, and the full Board met, concluded their canvass and gave Drew a majority of 195 and the Hayes Electors 206. Cocke files a protest.

IN Chicago, on the 27th, Spring wheat, No. 2, closed at $1.25@1.25½ cash. Cash corn closed at 46⅝c for No. 2. Cash oats No. 2 sold at 34¼c; January options were sold at 34 c. Rye No. 2, 70@72c. Barley No. 2, 66¾@66c. Cash mess pork closed at $16.55. Lard, $10.80. Good to choice beeves brought $5.00@5.50; medium grades, $3.75@4.35; butchers' stock, $2.60@3.50; stock cattle, etc., $2.70@3.35. Hogs brought $5.70@6.30 for good to choice. Sheep sold at $2.75@4.50 for poor to choice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCORDING to a Pera telegram of the 22d, the Sultan of Turkey was seriously ill. His condition was causing uneasiness.

DURING the storm which prevailed along the English and Scottish coast on the 19th, 20th and 21st, a large number of vessels were destroyed and over sixty persons are known to have perished.

THE Porte solemnly published the new Constitution on the 23d. This proclaims the indivisibility of the Turkish Empire; guarantees the free exercise of religious belief and worship; provides for two legislative bodies, and in other respects resembles the constitutions of monarchical Europe.

LATE arrivals from San Domingo announce the breaking out of antoher revolution in that country. President Gonzalez, who acceded to power on the deposition of President Espaillat, relinquished his office on the 9th and embarked for Porto Rico. Ex-President Baez had been called to the presidency. Commerce was entirely prostrate.

MIDHAT PASHA, in an interview with Lord Salisbury, the British representative to the Turkish Conference, on the 25th, utterly refused to accept the proposition for an international commission to superintend the proposed reforms. Lord Salisbury immediately telegraphed for a steamer to take him to Athens, in case the Turkish Government remained unyielding.

ACCORDING to Constantinople telegrams of the 26th, the Porte had decided to annul the decree reducing the Ottoman debt one-half. The Ministry had decided to reject certain of the proposals of the Conference, and, in the event of war, had resolved to arm the Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian and Christian subjects of Turkey.

ADVICES from Japan, received in San Francisco on the 26th, report a destructive fire in Tokio, which burned over 5,000 houses worth exceeding $10,000,000.

THE convent of St. Elizabeth, nine miles from Joliette, Canada, was burned on the night of the 25th, and thirteen persons, nearly all children, perished in the flames. The convent was a two-story brick building, and was occupied by Sisters of Charity, fifty lady boarders, and some fifty charity children and infirm persons.

A BERLIN dispatch of the 27th says Austria had prepared to mobilize an army of 90,000 troops in Croatia, Transylvania and Dalmatia. The Russian fleet had been ordered to rendezvous at Otschakoff, to be in readiness to repel an apprehended offensive movement by the Turkish fleet. Gen. Nikitin, the Russian General, assumed command of the Servian army on the 27th.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

According to a special telegram, the Democratic House, on the 21st, adopted a resolution instructing and admonishing the tax-payers of the State not to pay the taxes levied by the Republican House, nor obey any act, resolutions or proclamations passed by that body or issued "by the said traitor D. H. Chamberlain, now attempting to usurp the office of Governor of South Carolina."

A meeting of Conservative tax-payers was held at Charleston on the evening of the same day, at which resolutions were adopted recognizing Hampton and Simpson as lawfully elected, and pledging them moral, financial and material aid.

A Columbia dispatch of the 22d says the Democratic House had adjourned *sine die*. This action leaves two State Governments acting upon their own responsibility. Chamberlain made a large number of nominations for county officials, which were confirmed by the Senate in executive session. Hampton had assurances of his friends, and was proceeding also to organize county governments.

A Special to the New York *Times* says United States District Attorney Corbin appeared before the South Carolina Supreme Court on the 27th, in accordance with the decision of the Court, denying the motion to remove the *quo warranto* proceedings against the Hayes Electors from the Supreme to the United States Court, and requiring defendants to amend their answer. Mr. Corbin denied that he had made any answer. He had made a motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. A heated discussion followed, during which Judge Millan stated that the whole course of the respondents in all the cases against the Board of Canvassers had been calculated to bring the Court and its decisions into contempt. Chief-Justice Moses was quite ill from congestion of the lungs.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate, on the 21st, the Chair appointed Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Thurman, Bayard and Ransom as the special committee, to act in connection with a similar committee on the part of the House, to devise means for the proper count of the Presidential Electoral vote. A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourn on the 22d it be to meet on the 26th, with a general understanding among the Senators that no business would be transacted until the 2d of January. The report of the Conference Committee on the question of the appropriation to defray expenses of the special investigations was agreed to, giving each house $35,000. The Senate paid its respect to the memory of the late Senator Caperton ... In the House, a resolution was offered for the appointment of a special committee to investigate a charge made the day before by Mr. Hewitt, that his letters had been tampered with in the New York Postoffice, and a telegram was read from Postmaster James, pronouncing the accusation utterly and absolutely false. Mr. Hewitt stated that he had about a month before received an anonymous letter, the writer professing to be an employe in the New York Postoffice, intimating that his (Hewitt's) letters were being tampered with; that he had then observed closely the letters which he received, and found that a considerable number presented the appearance of having been opened; he did not state it as a fact but he had that suspicion which amounted to a belief that his letters had been opened. A substitute was offered and adopted, referring the matter to the committee engaged in investigating the alleged election frauds in New York city. Bills were introduced and referred—providing that the fleet of the navy in peace, and until the public safety demands an increase, shall consist of thirty sea-going vessels of war, to be distributed among the several squadrons and divisions; providing that no military or naval officer, or other person engaged in military or naval service, shall have any troops or armed men at or near the place where any general or special election is held in any State, either on the day of such election or for ten days prior or subsequent thereto, under a penalty of $5,000 fine and imprisonment for a term of not less than five years. The memorial of the Governors of Missouri and other States, for action in reference to the grasshopper plague, was presented. Eulogies were pronounced and the customary resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of the late Senator Caperton

THE resolution relative to Mr. Cronin's appointment as a Presidential Elector in Oregon was taken up in the Senate, on the 22d, and agreed to without division. It provides that the question shall be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to inquire into the eligibility of J. W. Watts (on the Republican Electoral ticket), and into the facts attending the appointment of said Elector and pretended Electors; and report the same to the Senate. A Conference Committee was appointed on the bill to provide for the sale of certain Cherokee scrip lands in Kansas. Adjourned to the 26th ... A resolution was adopted in the House directing the Appropriation Committee to report in the Deficiency bill a provision to pay the widow of the late Speaker Kerr a sum equal to the pay and mileage of the Speaker from the time of his death until the end of the present Congress. Messrs. Knott, Sparks, Tucker, Marsh, Burchard (Ill.), Seelye and Monroe were announced by the Speaker as the committee to ascertain and report as to the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the votes for President and Vice-President; and on counting the Electoral votes, Messrs. Payne, Hunton, Hewitt, Springer, McCrary, Hoar and Willard.

SENATE not in session on the 23d. ... In the House, Mr. Monroe resigned from the Committee on the Rights, Privileges and Duties of the House in regard to the counting of the Electoral vote. A resolution was adopted, requesting of the President copies of all the orders made by him, or under his direction, and of the orders and correspondence of the War Department, relating to the limitations made by the President of the appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and to specify how the $2,000,000 out of the $5,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress have been expended, and also to state under what law such limitation was made. Adjourned to the 27th.

IN the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, was added, as a new and additional member, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A message was received from the President, inclosing the report of the proceedings of the Sioux Indian Commission. The President also sent in the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of extradition, the conclusion being that the treaty had been restored to vitality by the act of the latter Government receding from its former position, and the consequent surrender of Brent, the Louisville forger, to this Government. After an executive session, an adjournment was had to the 29th.... House not in session.

NO SESSION of the Senate on the 27th. ....The President's messages relative to the report of the Sioux Indian Commission and the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain were received and referred. A petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the counting of the Electoral votes, and containing a resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has not the power alone to count and declare the result of such votes, was presented, and, after considerable debate, was read and referred to the committee appointed to examine into the subject.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

[Compiled from Associated Press Reports, unless Otherwise Designated.]

LOUISIANA.

The question of requiring the Returning Board to produce the original records of the vote of the State for Presidential Electors was discussed before the Senate Committee on the 22d, and the resolution to that effect was finally defeated by a party vote, the Republican members stating that they were ready to agree, at a proper time, to any motion that would throw light on the subject, but they thought the resolution impracticable at present. Five additional witnesses were examined relative to affairs in Ouachita Parish, the general import of their testimony as to intimidation, etc., being similar to that of previous witnesses.

Sixteen witnesses were before the House Committee on the 22d, nearly all of whom testified as to the fairness of the election in different parishes, some of them corroborating the evidence of former witnesses that colored men had been persecuted and abused for having voted the Democratic ticket. E. A. Burke testified that he had the tally-sheet of Poll 2 of the Eleventh Ward of his parish; saw the election officers sign it at the polling-place, and they all signed it willingly and voluntarily; no pistols were drawn or any other intimidation, to witness' certain knowledge; witness read the vote for Presidential Electors, showing a Democratic majority of over 300 for the Tilden Electors; this poll was not included in the report of the Returning Board to the Secretary of State nor by the Assistant Supervisor in his consolidated statement to the Returning Board; the tally-sheet was opened before the Returning Board, but the vote was not included in his consolidated statement of the Assistant Supervisor; A. W. Kempton was Republican Commissioner of Election, and signed the tally-sheet in witness' presence. Witness said the protest he (Kempton) made was an absolute falsehood to his (witness') certain knowledge.

John Culpepper (colored), of Ouachita Parish, testified before the Senate Committee, on the 23d, that he voted at Cuba at the late election; the Democrats said they were going to carry the election by killing the leading white Republicans, and if the negroes didn't vote the Democratic ticket they would have to take the consequences; went to the polls with a lot of Republican tickets, and met some friends, who said they wouldn't be allowed to use them—that there were no tickets but Democratic ones there; voted the Democratic ticket and left; met some white men driving a lot of negroes, like sheep, to the polls; was afraid not to vote the Democratic ticket, but took a pencil and scratched as many names as possible; witness' father was killed in his (witness') presence, in 1868, for voting the Republican ticket. Henry M. McCauley, a lieutenant in the United States Army, testified to there having been intimidation at Monroe.

A. M. C. Hearsey, Republican, of New Orleans, was before the House Committee on the 23d, and testified that there was no intimidation before the election, but there was after the voting closed; he was Commissioner of Election at Poll No. 2 in the Eleventh Ward; the Democratic Commissioners would not allow him to quit the count and go home, and wanted him to do that which was not required by law; the election was quiet and peaceable; believe all the votes polled there were legal; didn't think the tally-sheets were correctly kept; think the Democrats received all the votes that were counted for them, witness signed the returns under fear of his life. A. W. Kempton testified that he was also a Republican Commissioner at the same poll, and corroborated Hearsey's testimony; objected to the tally-sheets, and was threatened by Mr. Ledick, Democratic Supervisor; signed the tally-sheets under fear of his life Mr. Ledick denied the statements of Hearsey and Kempton as to threats made by him. Louis Backus, Supervisor of Registration, testified that Maj Burke made changes on the tally-sheets; Maj. Burke emphatically denied the statements of Mr. Backus. John Clegg testified before the sub-committee of Lafayette Parish that there was no intimidation of Republicans there; knew a number of colored men who voted the Democratic ticket. Another citizen of the same parish also testified that he heard of no intimidation and violence, and that the election was peaceable and quiet. Several other witnesses testified to the same effect, and impeached the testimony of witnesses before the Returning Board. A special from Monroe says a witness of high character there had contradicted every essential particular of Eliza Pinkston's story. A special from Shreveport says the investigation there showed irregularities in the counting of votes, and fully sustained the action of the Returning Board.

Before the Senate Committee, on the 26th, Mr. McDonald wanted Col. J. W. Patton, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, to rebut the evidence in reference to his famous circular; and he was called, and testified to the effect that the Democratic State Convention adopted resolutions favoring and counseling peace, and the principles enunciated there were for a full, free and fair election. In his speech accepting the nomination for Governor, Gen. Nicholls said he accepted only on condition that he should be the Governor of the whole people, without regard to color or race. A circular published by the witness during the campaign, and incorporated in Senator Sherman's report, was shown to the witness, and he was asked if it was a true copy; he replied that it was, and said it was marked "confidential," because one member of the committee said he was opposed to any circular, as, no matter what was written, it would be misconstrued by the people of the North; another said making it "confidential" would attract the attention of those to whom they were sent; the circulars were scattered broadcast, and there was no intention of keeping the contents secret, and they were intended for general circulation and so used; witness said it had been the universal custom of the committee to urge upon members of the party the supreme importance of preserving the peace at the sacrifice of everything but self-defense; he was satisfied that in a fair, free and peaceable election they could carry the State; knew nothing of the conduct of the campaign in Ouachita except from hearsay. Sam McEnery, a lawyer, of Ouachita testified that he was a Democrat; the rifle clubs had no connection with the political clubs of the parish, and were for the purpose of preserving the peace and protecting Democratic negroes against outrages from their own race; of his own knowledge he knew of only one case of the latter kind; but had learned of others, accounts of which he detailed.

Wm. Orton was called by the House Committee, but not appearing, a resolution was adopted declaring him in contempt of the process of the House, because of his refusal to appear before the committee and testify, and to bring with him all the telegrams in his possession or control, sent or received by the persons named in the subpœna served upon him. Several witnesses were examined before the Morrison sub-committee, who testified to colored citizens having been persecuted and abused for acting with the Democratic party and voting the Democratic ticket.

The Senate Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wadleigh, McMillan and McDonald, met on the 27th, and took up the Parish of East Baton Rouge. Six witnesses testified as to outrages by so-called "Bulldosers" or "Regulators" in that parish, by which colored Republicans were intimidated and prevented from voting, or compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. Detailed accounts were given of the killing of Wm. R. Payne (colored), his wife stating that, in June last, her husband, who was a prominent Republican, made a speech on a Saturday, and was killed on the following Tuesday morning by a body of white men, who came and broke down the door, tied a noose around her husband's neck, and mounting their horses, galloped off, dragging him on the ground and taunting him. Before the main committee Sam D. McEnery testified further to the effect that one of the first efforts of the Democrats was to break down the color-line, by assuring the negroes that their general condition would be improved by their joining the whites in an attempt to secure a good government; in order to do this, the assistance of leading colored men in the various wards was first enlisted, and arguments and reason were used to induce the colored men to join by both colored and white speakers, and their efforts were generally successful, large numbers of colored citizens voluntarily siding with the Democrats at the late election.

Several witnesses were examined before the House Committee, on the 27th, their evidence being mainly to the effect that the negroes in many cases acted with the Democrats voluntarily, and were persecuted by colored Republicans for so doing. James Lewis (colored) made a statement relative to the testimony of N. H. Wilson, on the 26th; said he never told Wilson nor any one else that the Republicans would be counted in, whether elected or not; said the statement of Wilson was false.

FLORIDA.

At the session of the Senate Committee, on the 21st, according to a Tallahassee special to the New York *Times*, further testimony was taken concerning Jackson County, to the effect that at the Campbelltown Precinct Democrats and Republicans voted alternate hours in the forenoon, and the Republicans in the afternoon. When the count was made at night, all the Republican votes were found on top to the number of seventy-seven, and all the rest—291—were Democratic. It was in proof that many more Republicans voted in the forenoon than in the afternoon. At Friendship Church it was sworn to that sixty-seven Republicans voted, and but forty-four Republican votes were found in the box. There was some testimony of Democratic repeating. A person who was sent to Manatee County to get information as to the character of the election in that county for the Canvassing Board, testified that he was turned back at Sumpterville under a threat that his life would be taken if he went further; that they had got a large Democratic majority, and would not have it investigated. The House Committee had left Tallahasse.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Both of the investigation committees were taking testimony, at Columbia, on the 21st. Sub-committees had been sent to Charleston and Beaufort Counties, to obtain the testimony of witnesses there.

The Congressional Sub-Committee of the House were at Charleston on the 22d, taking testimony regarding intimidation in the coast counties.

The Popular Vote.

Nearly complete returns have been received of the actual vote cast for President in all the States of the Union at the late election, and the results are enumerated in the table given below. One county is lacking in the returns from Mississippi, and from one county in Alabama, only the majority declared for Tilden has been reported. In the case of Colorado, where the people did not vote directly for President, the vote cast for Governor at the election in October is given in the table. It will be seen that no returns are made of the vote for Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate, and Green Clay Smith, Prohibitionist, in a large number of States. The votes in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina are given as declared by the Returning Boards of those States:

The total vote is 8,425,977, against 6,457,315 in 1872, and 5,716,788 in 1868.

STATES.	Hayes, Republican.	Tilden, Democrat.	Cooper, Greenbk.	Smith & scattering.
Alabama	68,230	102,613	.....	.....
Arkansas	38,669	58,083	211	.....
California	78,614	75,845	44	.....
Colorado	14,154	13,316	.....	.....
Connecticut	59,034	61,934	774	378
Delaware	10,691	13,379	.....	.....
Florida	23,849	22,923	.....	.....
Georgia	49,354	129,785	.....	.....
Illinois	278,232	258,601	18,211	427
Indiana	208,111	213,526	9,533	.....
Iowa	171,327	112,099	9,001	36
Kansas	78,332	37,902	7,776	133
Kentucky	97,490	160,108	2,003	898
Louisiana	75,135	70,556	.....	.....
Maine	66,300	49,914	663	.....
Maryland	71,981	91,780	.....	.....
Massachusetts	150,078	108,975	873	.....
Michigan	166,534	141,095	9,060	839
Minnesota	72,962	48,799	2,389	.....
Mississippi	51,853	108,241	.....	.....
Missouri	144,398	202,687	3,498	277
Nebraska	31,916	19,554	2,320	1,599
Nevada	10,286	9,197	.....	.....
N. Hampshire	41,522	38,448	76	.....
New Jersey	103,517	115,956	712	43
New York	489,505	522,043	2,039	2,359
N. Carolina	106,402	122,580	.....	.....
Ohio	330,689	323,182	3,057	1,712
Oregon	15,214	14,157	510	4
Pennsylvania	384,148	366,204	8,204	1,401
Rhode Island	15,787	10,712	60	.....
South Carolina	91,870	90,906	.....	.....
Tennessee	89,556	133,166	.....	.....
Texas	44,552	103,612	.....	.....
Vermont	44,091	20,254	.....	.....
Virginia	95,565	139,670	.....	.....
West Virginia	42,698	56,455	1,373	.....
Wisconsin	130,070	123,930	1,509	32
Total	4,042,726	4,290,187	82,926	10,138

THE Boston grain and provision trade of the present year shows a very handsome gain in several articles that contribute largely to the support of human life as compared with the receipts the previous year. The receipts at this port for the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1876, exhibit a gain in corn of 3,590,779 bushels, in flour of 72,262 barrels, and in bacon 73,107 boxes. The decrease in wheat, amounting to 562,323 bushels, is owing to the falling off in the foreign export of this article, but the general condition of the trade in both breadstuffs and provisions denotes a progressive movement that is quite encouraging to the future growth of our commerce.—*Boston Journal.*

THE longest railway in South America is the Tucuman, in the Argentine Republic, recently completed. It is 366 miles long, and has cost only $23,800 per mile, which is much less than the cost of any other railway in that Republic, and, indeed, is cheap for any country, as the cost of railway building has been.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

THE Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad and its appurtenances were recently sold under order of foreclosure from the United States District Court. The bondholders bought in the property for $60,000, assuming a mortgage for $700,000.

COMMISSIONER CLAPP, of the State Land Office, in his report gives the present status of the Marquette, Sault St. Marie & Mackinaw Railroad. On the 1st of July, 1876, the company filed in the Land Office the following amount of land, which is not sufficient to fill the grant of sixteen sections to the mile, being an average of thirteen and four-fifths sections per mile: Chippewa County, 432,418.65 acres; Mackinaw County, 274,779.01; Schoolcraft, 279,122.07; and Marquette, 24,020.53—making a total of 1,326,340.26 acres. The Commissioner says that the Menominee River Railroad Company has forfeited its right to the grant of 248,236.45, for failure to complete ten miles by the 3d of May last, and the lands reverted to the State, but have not been restored to market yet. The report shows that 80,030 acres of State lands have been disposed of during the fiscal year, leaving 3,073,239.91 acres still owned by the State.

OWEN GRIFFITH, of the firm of O. Griffith & Sons, Jackson, died on the night of the 21st, from the effects of falling on a slippery sidewalk, on the preceding Saturday night, while returning home from business. What makes the case of particular interest, aside from his being an old and respected citizen, is the fact that several persons passed him while lying on the sidewalk, and refused assistance, saying that he was drunk.

THERE are several old laws lying around on the statute books, that are not used much; and there would seem to be one of this kind in Michigan, on the strength of which a Grand Rapids boarding-house woman was yanked into court the other day, and fined for cooking dinner on Sunday.

THE attention of the public has been called to the destitution now existing among the poor people of Charlevoix, Emmet and other counties in the northern portion of the State. In the spring of 1875 a great portion of this country was opened to homesteaders. There was a large immigration of people only able to pay the expenses incident to settling on the land, thus throwing them entirely on their labor for support. Few have been able to clear the land and raise enough for their actual needs, and but few can obtain employment enough to support their families. The county authorities have already expended all in their power for relief. The destitution must continue during the winter and spring, and there must be for a time continuous relief, or great suffering and starvation will be the result.

THE boating men of Detroit are making a strong effort to induce the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to hold the next annual regatta in that city.

AN explosion lately occurred at the furnace of Burt's Peninsula Iron Works in Hamtramck, Detroit, which resulted in the death of George Bishop, a colored man, twenty-six years old.

A CHESANING man named Bayless, a millwright by occupation, recently took a dose of morphine, and on the evening of the same day died from its effects. He was aged seventy-two years, badly addicted to drink, and had been on a spree for a few days before his death.

THOMAS KELLY, of Detroit, has been sent to the Penitentiary for a year for exercising his elective franchise once too often.

THE banking house of Cornwell, Hemphill & Co., of Detroit, suspended on the 20th. Their assets are thought to be ample to meet their liabilities.

THE balance of cash in the State Treasury Dec. 9 was $721,551.16; receipts during the week ending Dec. 16 were $104,967.03; payments during same time were $11,150.94; balance in treasury Dec. 16, 1876, $815,367.25; increase for the week, $93,816.09.

THE *Iron Home* says that a real Arctic owl flew into Ishpeming, recently, and that it alighted on the very top of the spire of the Methodist Church. A gentleman shot him, and he is now on exhibition. He is perfectly white, measuring five feet from tip to tip of wings, and his legs were so perfectly enveloped in coarse hair that his talons were concealed. It is the first one ever seen in that region.

CANDLER BROS., prominent Detroit builders, made an assignment on the 20th.

THE *Lumberman's Gazette* in a recent issue places the cut of shingles in the State, during 1876, at 149,914,000 against 164,450,000 in 1875.

WHILE Dan Greene and a Swede, whose name is unknown, were excavating in the Cleveland mine at Negaunee, the other day the bank caved on them, killing both.

AT a meeting of the Pioneer Society of the State held in November last, a Committee of Historians, consisting of J. C. Holmes, M. H. Goodrich, O. C. Comstock, H. G. Wells and Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, were appointed, whose duty it should be to prepare for publication the materials on hand and solicit from each county in the State papers relating to the early history of the counties, that a complete record, as far as possible, may be had of the early history of the State, given by the pioneers themselves. The result of the labors of this committee are soon to be submitted in the first volume of the pioneer collections of the society, which is entitled "Pioneer Collections, Volume I."

THE exports from Detroit for November amounted to $304,536; the imports to $187,136, on which $20,787.28 duties were paid.

MILLER'S planing mill and Ketcham's shingle mill, at Saginaw City, were burned a few nights ago, involving a loss of about $12,000.

THE latest reports from Detroit give the following as the current prices for leading staples: Barley, No. 2, per cental, $1.20@1.50; Butter, per lb, 20@21c; Cheese, per lb, 14@14½c; Corn, per bu, 50@52c; Flour, White Winter, $6.50@7.00; Amber, $6.00@6.50; Rye, $4.40@4.50; Cattle, per cental, $3.00@4.50; Hogs, $5.00@6.50; Sheep, $3.00@4.50; Oats—Mixed per bu, 38@38½c; White, 41@41½c; Pork, per brl, $16.60@16.75; Rye, per bu 70@75c; Wheat—No. 2, White, $1.25@1.28; Amber, $1.25@1.32.

A Fight With a Maniac.

Our Warrington correspondent telegraphs that an outrage of an extraordinary character occurred yesterday in the express train which leaves Lime street, Liverpool, at 10:30 a.m. for Chester. This train does not stop between Edgehill and Chester. When it left the first-named station there were three occupants in one compartment, Mr. Ellis, of Liverpool (an artist), and a man named Thomas Holmes and his father, both laborers, and the worse for drink. Shortly after the train passed Ruscorn, the younger Holmes, who had been restless for some time, drew out a knife and attempted to cut the throat of Mr. Ellis. The latter thought that money was wanted, and he gave him his purse. This the madman threw out of the window, and a watch that was offered him shared the same fate. In the struggle Mr. Ellis received knife wounds in the neck and face. He and the young man's father endeavored to overpower the madman, but that they found it impossible to do. He afterward attempted to get through the window, and eventually succeeded, after biting Mr. Ellis' thumb on his right hand, and injuring one of his fingers. At this time the train was near Frodsham, and the signal being against it, it had to draw up, and the madman fell from the carriage into the six foot way just as the train was stopping. Information was at once given to the police, and the man was taken into custody., and will be brought before the magistrates when in a fit state to appear. The injured man was attended to as soon as possible by Dr. Robinson, of Frodsham. From inquiries made it would seem that young Holmes buried his wife last Sunday, since which time he has been drinking. He and his father intended to get out at Garston, but got into the wrong train at Edgefield.—*London Daily News.*

Cruel Management of Young Children.

Young children will learn to creep, to stand on their feet, to move their limbs and to walk just as soon as their bones are sufficiently firm and their muscles properly developed to perform all that is required of these parts when efforts are made to stand erect or to walk. It will be superlative folly for any one to attempt to compel a young child to use its limbs before the bones have acquired solidity and the muscles are clothed with strength. We once knew a young mother having an infant daughter about ten months old, which the proud and ambitious mother was determined should walk before the child was one year old. The little tottler was fat, large, heavy and barely strong enough to stand for a short time when having a hold of a chair. But the young mother attempted to compel the child to stand alone, which was an utter impossibility. The little thing when placed on its feet would drop to the floor like a little roll of wet cloth when placed on end. The mother whipped, and scolded and coaxed, then held her darling on her little feet for a few minutes, and then told her to stand. But down the little thing would drop as quickly as if it had received a death blow. Then the good mother would fly at her child again in a rage—fretting, scolding and whipping, and declaring that the child was willful and obstinate, and that such an obstinate will must be broken. But she could not break it. She was obliged to give up in terrible despair. So she threw herself on the floor and groaned and wept aloud, while the poor child lay there half dead, scarcely able to scream. At such a moment the husband and father came to the house, when the confiding wife related with anguish her inglorious defeat by her willful and obstinate daughter of only ten months of age. She shrieked and groaned and rolled on the floor, and invoked death to come to her relief. Her husband, who was shocked at such a scene, took up his sobbing and almost dead child, assuaged the anguish of the stricken heart, and soon was able to lay the little thing down to quiet sleep. Then, after the tempest-tossed wife had subsided and was in a suitable condition to hear counsel, the gentle husband explained to her the superlative folly of attempting to do something that she could never do, something that never had been done, something that no mortal ever would be able to do, and something that was as much a practical impossibility as it is to make a piece of limber cord stand erect. He explained to her that the bones, ligaments, cartilages and muscles are yet weak and not able to uphold themselves without harm. The bones of infants are flexible. They are imperfectly developed. They contain but a small percentage of lime, not enough to render the bones so firm and stiff as to warrant any great amount of physical exertion. Of course infants must get the use of all their muscles by exposing them. We wish only to caution nurses and mothers against doing this at too early a period of infantile life. How many infants are ruined or killed in this way, Heaven only knows. Let young mothers remember this one thing, that a child will creep, stand alone and walk just as soon as the limbs have acquired the necessary strength; but no sooner.—"*Agricola*," *in N. Y. Herald.*

In the Detroit Police Court—A Reminiscence.

Monroe Edmunds, a man in the prime of life, had been picked out of a dry-goods box limpsy drunk, and as he stood on the mark he said:

"Powerful cold night, wasn't it Judge? I thought at one time I'd have to get up and spread my tobacco-box over me to keep from freezing to death."

"Is this your first time here?" asked the Court.

"Yes, sir, it air. Is there a thermometer here by which I can see how cold it is?"

"Never mind the thermometer; your case is at zero, and that is enough for you to take care of."

"The reason I asked about the thermometer," continued Mr. Edmunds, "was to see how it averaged with an experience of mine in Nebraska. It was in the winter of 1859, and I—"

"Never mind any yarns," interrupted his Honor; "what is your plea?"

"Yarns! Why, I'm going to tell the truth—the solid truth! I was camped out on Cross-eyed River, and all of a sudden it came on colder than ten thousand hatches. I didn't—"

"I shall enter a plea of guilty and send you up if you don't want a trial," said the Court.

"I do want a trial, of course. I want to know whether I'm innocent or guilty, just as bad as you do. As I was saying, the weather whipped around as quick as lightning, and my dog Tiber, who was Rome-ing around, came into camp a frozen corpse. I set to work ——."

"I shall send you up for thirty days—call the next."

"The dog was as rigid as iron," said the prisoner, speaking louder, "and when I picked him up his ears broke off as if he were a glass duck. I wiped the tears—"

"You can wipe your eyes on your coat-tails if you want to, but follow Bijah or I'll double your sentence!"

"I'll follow Bijah, of course, but as I was saying, that poor dog was as solid as a stone horse-block. I laid—him—beside—the—the—"

The door closed and the rest of the story was lost to the audience.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It is said that ex-Secretary Belknap and Mrs. Belknap are writing a book, which will give an account of society and political life in Washington during the last five or six years.

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI. - - MICHIGAN.

The Extension of Sense.

In "What the Coming Man may Be" we considered, not long ago, some of the possibilities of humanity in respect to the development of man's moral and intellectual faculties; and seeing, with the hero of Locksley Hall, that the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns, we looked forward to a time when faculties such as Shakespeare, Newton, Mozart, Michael Angelo, and other men of great genius enjoyed shall be the common inheritance of the race; a time when the average man shall as far surpass the highest men of to-day in moral and intellectual force as the latter do the lowest savages or the most brutal of our prehistoric ancestors.

In his suggestive address before the American Chemical Society, Dr. Draper touched another aspect of the question, the extension of man's faculties of sense. Referring to the two well-known classes of nervous fibers—those which gather the impressions of external things and convey them to the nerve centers, and those which transmit the dictates of the will from within outwards—he observed that. in the improvement of the capabilities of one of the former by telescopes, microscropes and other sight-aiding contrivances, we have an earnest of what may hereafter be done as respects the four other special organs of sense; while as concerns the second class, the increase of man's power is not less remarkable. The resolves of the will may already be transmitted beyond us with even a greater velocity than in the living system itself, and that across vast terrestrial distances and beneath the sea. "Telegraphic wires are, strictly speaking, continuations of the centrifugal nerves, and we are not without reason for believing that it is the same influence which is active in both cases."

The learned lecturer might have added that the extension of sight by no means exhausts the improvements of special sense already arrived at. In range and delicacy of action, the aural apparatus of the skilled musician surpasses that of the savage even more than his visual organs do; while the extension of sight by means of lenses is all but paralleled in hearing by means of modern acoustic apparatus. Already we may hear by telegraph the intonation of a speaker, or the notes of an instrument, many miles away; the entanglements of sound are analyzed by the inventions of Helmholtz as completely as those of light are by means of the prism; while by Kœnig's apparatus the eye is constrained to do the work of the ear, sounds inaudible by the ear are, so to speak, heard by the eye, and the range of human knowledge and capacity for investigating nature are thereby vastly extended.

In a scientific point of view, Dr. Draper goes on to say, such improvements in the capabilities of the organs for receiving external impressions, such extensions of the distances to which the results of intellectual acts and the dictates of the will may be conveyed, constitute a true development, an evolution none the less real though it may be of an artificial kind. "If we reflect carefully on these things," he adds, "bearing in mind what is now known of the course of development in the animal series, we shall not fail to remark what a singular interest gathers round these artificial developments—artificial they can scarcely be called, since they themselves have arisen interiorly. They are the results of intellectual acts. Man has been developing himself. He, so far as the earth is concerned, is becoming omnipresent. The electrical nerves of society are spread to a plexus all over Europe and America; their commissural strands run under the Atlantic and Pacific."

When shall this line of development have an end? In his reach of sense-perception, his mastery of time and space, his ability to foresee and control the course of Nature, making the powers of earth and air to serve him and to do his bidding, the man of to-day surpasses the gods of yesterday. Who shall say what the man of to-morrow may not be?

It is high time to cease canting about the degeneracy of man in these latter days. Those who spend their lives among the dreams of the ancients, knowing nothing of the powers and achievements of modern man, may be pardoned for proclaiming their own inferiority; but they have no call to speak for the real men of the real world about them, the men who are doing the world's work, at the same time steadily lifting humanity to higher and yet higher planes of capacity and power.

In spite of those who persist in facing backwards, denying that scientific progress is any measure of human evolution, the progressive development of human force and faculty is a reality. Where the ancient athlete could strike a blow of a hundred pounds, the modern mechanic can deal one of as many tuns; the steam hammer, the rifled cannon, the rock-rending dynamite being as truly human as the muscle on his shoulder. In creating them man has added to his personal power as truly as if he had increased by so much the forces of his right arm. The telescope, the microscope and the spectroscope are extensions of his eye. The resonator, the manometric cell and the electric sounder are additional ears. The electric telegraph enables him to be and to act in a thousand places at once. Indeed all that science and art have done to make man master of the conditions and forces of Nature may be considered so many extensions of his organic endowments.

Yet, much as has been accomplished in this direction, much as the civilized man excels the savage in scope and reach of faculty and force, the scientific development of human capabilities has but just begun. As Dr. Draper happily expresses it, we have in what has been done merely an earnest of what the future has in store. In the direction of taste and smell, the Universe is almost entirely unexplored. Properly disciplined and aided by mechanical and other means of increasing their range and acuteness, these senses may prove as efficient in the exploration of Nature, as serviceable for the mental and material advancement of humanity, as either sight or hearing. Already we have an intimation of what discipline may do for the sense of touch in the exquisite tactile sensibility of some blind people, in the extreme sensitiveness of the bat's wing and the antennæ of insects; and even greater promise is held out by taste and smell as exhibited in the chemist's ability to distinguish thereby many sapid odorous substances, in quantity too small to be otherwise detected. Still more strikingly are the possibilities of these senses manifested in certain nervous states produced by drugs or disease, especially that condition of exalted sensibility known as hyperæsthesia. And it is quite possible that, as the microscope, acting externally, increases the natural acuteness of vision, so the range and acuteness of the senses excited by contact may be correspondingly increased by substances acting interiorly through the nervous system.

It is true that such exaltations of sense-perception are apt to be attended with mental disturbances more or less disqualifying the subject for logical thinking; but we cannot pronounce it impossible for chemistry to discover or produce compounds capable of bringing about the one state unattended by the other; in other words, capable of heightening in any desired degree the acuteness of any sense without deranging at the same time the proper balance of the purely mental faculties. Besides, a telescope or a microscope in the hands of an untrained savage is quite as puzzling in its action, as confusing in its results, as the direct testimony of our senses is under hyperæsthesia. And it seems not less reasonable to suppose that the mind may learn to adjust itself to the new conditions of perception as readily in the one case as in the other. In either event—the discovery of other means of exalted sense, or the education of the mind to act normally under such new conditions—an enormous extension of human faculty must result; and the coming man may find therein the means of surpassing us as signally as we do the most brutish of barbarians in our power of penetrating the secrets of nature, and turning them to our advantage.—*Scientific American.*

A Wonder of the Deep—A Marine Frog Fifty Feet Long.

In the month of October last the British steamship Nestor arrived at Shanghai from the Straits of Malacca. Shortly after the anchoring of the vessel at Shaghai, John K. Webster, the master, and James Anderson, the ship's surgeon, appeared before Mr. Donald Spence, acting law secretary in her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court, and made affidavit to the following marvelous statement of facts:

We, John Keller Webster, of Liverpool, and James Anderson, surgeon, of Liverpool, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows: And, first, I, the said John Keller Webster, in command of the steamship Nestor, do declare that on Monday, the 11th day of September, at 10:30 a. m., fifteen miles northwest of North Sand light-house, in the Malacca Straits, the weather being fine and the sea smooth, the air also perfectly clear, I saw a little forward of the beam, on the starboard side, about 200 yards distant from the ship, an object first pointed out to me by my third officer, who remarked: "There is a shoal." Surprised at finding a shoal in such a well-known track, I watched the object and found it was in movement, keeping up the same speed with the ship and retaining about the same distance as first seen. The speed of the ship was nine and three-quarters knots, and the object was moving parallel with us during six minutes. Just after I observed it the Chinese deck-passengers discovered it, and raised a great outcry, and about the same moment it was descried by three saloon passengers and the surgeon The shape of the creature, for that it was alive there is no doubt, I would compare to that of a gigantic frog. Referring to the head and body, as far as they were apparent above the water, the head, of a pale, yellowish color, was about twelve feet in length, and six feet of the crown was above the water; occasionally the head subsided until only a foot or a foot and a half remained above the water. I tried in vain to make out the eyes and mouth; the mouth, however, may have been below water. The head was immediately connected with the body, without any indication of a neck. The body was about forty-five or fifty feet in length, and of an oval shape, perfectly smooth, but there may have been a slight ridge along the spine. The back rose some five feet above the surface. An immense tail, fully 150 feet in length, rose a few inches above the water. This tail I saw distinctly from its junction with the body to its extremity; it seemed cylindrical, with a very slight taper, and I estimated its diameter at four feet. The body and tail were marked with alternate bands of stripes, black and pale yellow in color. The stripes were distinct to the very extremity of the tail. I cannot say whether the tail terminated in a fin or not. I examined it carefully at the above-mentioned distance, but could not satisfy myself how the tail terminated. The creature possessed no fins or paddles as far as we could perceive, never having seen any part of its belly. I cannot say if it had legs. It is very possible that the creature was much broader and more massive than the dimensions above given, for the greater part of it was evidently under water, and we never caught a glimpse of any but the extreme upper parts. It appeared to me to progress by means of an undulatory motion of the tail in a vertical plane. The tail seemed to have an independent motion; that is to say, a quicker and a different one from the body. The head would rise slowly and the body become simultaneously lower, and *vice versa.* The undulations of the tail were brisker and very distinct, and I closely watched them through good glasses. I had for some moments the idea of running the creature down, but I shortly dismissed the intention on account of the danger of breaking the screw blades. The creature showed no sign of fear. I cannot even say if it was conscious of our presence. It finally dropped under our stern and passed over to the port side, somewhat slackening its speed. Some time afterward, however, it increased its pace, and when last seen was on our port beam, at about one and one-half to two miles distance. The creature formed a distinct wake, and seemed to exude an oily matter as he moved. And, secondly, I, the said James Anderson, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows, namely: That the shape and color of as much as was distinguishable of the creature bore an almost exact resemblance to the upper part of a salamander; the stripes, however, were rather more definite, yellow (the peculiar yellow of a salamander) alternating with deep black. There were eight to ten stripes on the back. I almost immediately said, "It is an enormous salamander," and the more I examined it the more I was satisfied of the resemblance. The back was much higher, some eight or ten feet at times, than the head and tail. I was standing on the deck, and from my position I could not form any opinion of its mode of progression. It was apparently of a gelatinous (*i. e.*, flabby) substance. Though keeping up with us, its movements seemed lethargic. I saw no eyes or fins, and am certain that the creature did not blow or spout in the manner of a whale. I should not for a moment compare it to a snake. The only creatures it could be compared with are the newt or frog tribe.

NOT less than 10,000,000 persons visited camp-meetings in America during the past summer, and the property used for these purposes was worth $5,000,000.

Matching a Pattern.

One of the fascinating young men in an up-town dry goods store is in trouble. It is the custom in the establishment from which he has just been dismissed to discharge a man who fails to sell to one of three successive customers. "Swapping" is the technical term by which this failure is known in the dry goods business. The rule is not universal, but it is by no means exceptional in dry goods stores. However unjust it may be, it has a wonderful stimulating effect on the elegant young men amenable to it, and when they cannot sell goods it is a safe inference that the customer is supernaturally obdurate, impecunious, or miserly. The young man referred to had "first call" last Friday morning; that is, the first customer who entered the store was, by the rules of rotation, his exclusive victim. Next morning, this privilege would fall to the lot of some other clerk, and so on to the end of the list. The first customer "swapped" him and went out without investing a cent. The second was in an equally unpropitious state of mind, and retired without effecting a purchase. On the decision of the third hung his fate. His ample cheek blanched as she darkened the doorway, for a more unlikely purchaser could with difficulty have been found. An old striped shawl was thrown carelessly over her shoulders and partially concealed a roll of calico which the palpitatory heart of the clerk instinctively felt that she came to have matched. Now, if there is anything in the dry goods business more soul-harrowing than another it is to match goods. The exact shade and texture have to be found, and last, but not least, the price must correspond. A feeling of sickening despair permeated the heaving breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked: "Well, ma'am?"

She laid down five yards and a half of calico of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a great dress-making enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material.

The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the doomed man. He felt that the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he dived under the counter and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radiant strawberry and moss rose marked to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He burrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ransacked upper ones from the top round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprietor of the store and the bookkeeper and porter had come out to witness the death struggle. Six times the wearied lady started for the door, and six times he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was unrolled, and he was about to drop his hat and gracefully step down and out, when a happy thought struck him.

"Excuse me, madam," said he; "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that goods;" and he took her bundle, and, diving under the counter, hacked off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of a rekindled hope.

"Here 'tis, madam, exactly what you required," said he, confidently spreading out the purloined goods.

She looked at it attentively for five minutes. "It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think its not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get anything nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it. Good morning."

She did come back in an hour, but not to buy the goods. He tried to dodge behind the counter, but with the keen-sightedness of womanly revenge she spotted him, and he was ignominiously hauled out and arraigned before his employer. The worst of it was that the latter, in view of the unprofitable energy shown in his attempt to effect a sale, had concluded not to discharge him. With the evidence of his guilt so unmistakable, however, it would be fatal to the discipline of the house to keep him, and he was promptly dismissed. Until the lady succeeds in getting a warrant for his arrest his name is charitably suppressed.—*San Francisco Post.*

An Incident of Gen. McClellan's Nile Trip.

As an instance of the dread inspired by the authorities, I will mention a circumstance that occurred to us. Between Gebel el Tayr and Minieh, we were sailing rapidly, with a strong north wind that made the river very rough, when Achmet called me to the deck. The river in front was covered with native vessels, and some 400 or 500 yards ahead was a group floating down the river, standing on and clinging to something just below the surface. As some native boats were close to these people, and heading toward them, we did not doubt that they would relieve them, when, to our surprise and horror, they passed on without an effort to aid them, and the poor wretches floated past, shrieking and imploring help. Of course, we at once let go the sheet, and sent our sandal after the drowning men. Our sandal and that of the "Zarifa" succeeded in rescuing all, after they had floated down about a mile further, and we soon had them on board. There were thirteen, of various colors and conditions—among them a woman. They had been three hours in the water, and were nearly dead with cold and fright. From all that we could learn more than that number had perished before we saw them. Some of them were merchants *en route* to Cairo to make purchases, and, in their alarm, had thrown away considerable sums of money. Our sailors were very prompt in saving them, and, when we had them on board, were as kind as possible in giving them food, drying their clothes, etc. Scores of native boats must have passed close by them without an attempt at rescue. Soon after they were safely on our boat, Achmet told me that the crew were anxious that I should shield them from any harm for their good action. Naturally, I was astonished, when it at length appeared that the cause of apprehension was the same that had prevented the native boats from rendering assistance. It was fear that, had any perished, all who took part in the deliverance would be thrown into prison as witnesses; and once get a man into prison, no matter for what cause, his chances of egress are faint indeed. The fear of the authorities is so great, that these naturally kind-hearted men will see a fellow-creature die rather than incur the risk of saving him. It appeared that the woman had been to Minieh to visit her son, a mere lad, who was in prison. Her story was, that the Sheik of her village had given him some order which he had forgotten to execute, whereupon, as the readiest method of improving his memory for the future, the Sheik choked him until he fell senseless. Therefore, his numerous brothers and sisters, thinking him dead, howled as Orientals only can; so, by way of teaching the family not to make a fuss about trifles, the Sheik sent the boy to prison for two months. When the Governor of Minieh called in the evening, and expressed his thanks for the rescue of the people, I asked the favor of the boy's release, provided the mother's story were true. Next day he was released, and I was informed that his sentence of two months' imprisonment had been for feigning death!—*Scribner's Monthly.*

Glittering Misery.

What a sad thing it is to see one gazing on a contest where only her heart is, unable to assist save in the sympathy that consoles defeat. I have seen many such sitting in the poisoned air of the gallery, long, weary hours, witnessing the struggle in the bear-pit below, where she could give no help, and when at last defeat came to one so near and dear to her, to see her sad, despondent face suddenly light up with smiles in the presence of her husband, as she crowded down her own suffering and sought only to soothe by making light of his, was very pitiful.

The life of a statesman's wife at the capital is not strewn with flowers.

I was returning from the opera one night, or rather one morning, when a friend who was with me suddenly twitched my elbow. "Come here," he whispered, "and I will show you something." The show consisted of a hack drawn up near the curb, the driver and horses of which seemed asleep.

"Well?" I asked.

"That hack," continued my friend, in an undertone, "holds Mrs. ———. She comes here every night, almost, to wait for her husband, who is in the hall, yonder, drinking and gambling. It is said that she waits here hour after hour, and, meeting, takes him home without a word of reproach."—*Cin. Enq.*

The Military Strength of Russia.

In the event of an outbreak of hostilities in Europe, which must be reckoned among the possibilities of the near future, everything relating to the military strength and material resources of the combatants becomes a matter of great interest. The immense population of Russia—ranging, according to different estimates, from 82,000,000 to 94,000,000, gives her a tremendous advantage in recruiting for her army. Germany has but 41,000,000; Austria and France each 36,000,000, and Great Britain 32,000,000. The Russians are a hardy people also, and have been for some years past under so rigorous a discipline that they may be regarded as a nation of soldiers. Russia has learned the necessity of intelligence and good discipline in an army, and has spared no pains to educate her officers of every grade, and to give her soldiers the best of training. Every Russian over twenty-one years of age is liable to military duty, though there are some local exceptions to these provisions, and some classes of the population are exempt. The term of service in European Russia is fifteen years; six years under the flag and nine in the reserve. In Asia the term is only ten years, of which seven are passed in active duty.

From 1863 to 1874 an annual draft of 100,000 men was made, leaving a reserve force of about 1,200,000. The first enrolment under the new law, calling for 150,000 men, took place in the autumn of 1784; the second, calling for 180,000, in the autumn of 1876; and the contingent for this year is 190,000. Last year the strength of the army was announced officially as follows: Regular army on the peace footing, 457,872; on the war footing, 808,670; army of the first reserve on the peace footing, 180,740; on the war footing, 227,923; army of second reserve on the peace footing, 207,812; on the war footing, 276,664. This would give as the total of the Russian army proper, on the war footing, 1,213,257 men. But in addition to these there are in military service 129,000 Cossacks of the Don, 200,000 Cossacks of the Orenburg and Siberian lines, and a small contingent which Finland is required to furnish. making altogether an army of 1,590,000 men.

Russia is well supplied with horsrs, the number being computed in 1871 at 19,266,000, or 225 to every 1,000 of the population, whereas Austria has only ninety-nine, Germany ninety-two, and France eighty. The infantry is to use the Berdan rifle, but is only partially supplied with it, the remainder of the troops having old muskets altered into breech-loaders. The artillery is supplied with four to nine pounder breech-loading steel and bronze cannon. The army budget has increased from 50,000,000 rubles in 1832 to 179,000,000 rubles in 1875, or about thirty-five per cent. of the entire expenses of the Empire, and the amount appropriated for the navy in the latter year was 25,000,000 rubles.

The Russian navy is in two principal divisions, the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Seas; and there are smaller fleets in the Caspian, Aral, Siberian and White Sea waters. The total comprises 108 men-of-war, 1,477 officers and 7,217 seamen. The iron-clad fleet of war comprises the powerful turret-ship Peter the Great, eight frigates, three corvettes, fourteen turret monitors and three floating batteries. The entire fleet now consists of 225 steam vessels, with 521 guns, and a total tonnage of 172,501. As to the direction which the Russian military movements will take, the following statement is probably nearly correct: "The main strength of this vast military force will be concentrated at two points. The first army is already gathering about Kichiney, in the vicinity of the Pruth, which divides Bessarabia from Roumania. Across the river her forces will sweep down through Roumania into Bulgaria, threatening Constantinople on the left. To meet this force the Turks are about concentrating 200,000 men in Bulgaria. They are also strengthening Widdin and other Danubian fortresses and reinforcing the fleet on that river. The second army will have Tiflis as its base, on the trans-Caucasian side, and operate in Armenia, which is friendly to Russia, Trebizond and Siva, threatening Constantinople on the right. A powerful army is already concentrated at Tiflis, with no corresponding Turkish army to meet it, so that the principal fighting, if war should be declared, would be in European Turkey."—*Boston Journal.*

CRAWFORD COUNTY, Pennsylvania, has sixty-eight factories, producing 6,810,000 pounds of cheese; Erie County, twenty-two factories, producing 2,610,000 pounds; Mercer and Venango counties, eleven factories, producing 647,700 pounds. Total, 101 factories, producing 1,557,700 pounds. Nine-tenths of these factories manufacture strictly full-milk cheese.

FIFTY THOUSAND people in Brooklyn will have to be fed on the crumbs of charity this winter.

Our Young Readers.

IF I WERE A BOY AGAIN.

LET me tell you, my young friends, some of the things I would do if I were a boy again; some of the too often neglected acts I would strive to accomplish if it were in my power to begin all over anew.

When we are no longer young, we look back and see where we might have done better and learned more, and the things we have neglected rise up and mortify us every day of our lives. May I enumerate some of the important matters, large and small, that, if I were a boy again, I would be more particular about.

I think I would learn to use the *left* hand just as freely as my right one, so that if anything happened to lame either of them, the other would be all ready to write and "handle things," just as if nothing had occurred There is no reason in the world why both hands should not be educated alike. A little practice would soon render one set of fingers just as expert as the other, and I have known people who never thought, when a thing was to be done, which particular hand ought to do it, but the hand nearest the object took hold of it and did the office desired.

I would accustom myself to go about in the dark, and not be obliged to have a lamp or candle on every occasion. Too many of us are slaves to the daylight, and decline to move forward an inch without everything is visible. One of the most cheerful persons I ever knew was a blind old man, who had lost his sight by an accident at sea, during his early manhood. He went everywhere, and could find things more easily than I could. When his wife wanted a spool of cotton, or a pair of scissors, from up-stairs, the gallant old gentleman went, without saying a word, and brought it. He never asked any one to reach him this or that object, but seemed to have the instinct of knowing just where it was and how to get at it.

Surprised at his power of finding things, I asked him one day for an explanation, and he told me that when he was a boy on board a vessel it occurred to him that he might some time or other be deprived of sight, and he resolved to begin early in life to rely more on a sense of feeling than he had ever done before. And so he used to wander, by way of practice, all over the ship in black midnight, going down below, and climbing around anywhere and everywhere, that he might in case of blindness not become wholly helpless and of no account in the world. In this way he had educated himself to do without eyes when it became his lot to live a sightless man.

I would learn the art of using tools of various sorts. I think I would insist on learning some trade, even if I knew there would be no occasion to follow it when I grew up.

What a pleasure it is in after life to be able to *make something*, as the saying is; to construct a neat box to hold one's pen and paper; or a pretty cabinet for a sister's library; or to frame a favorite engraving for a Christmas present to a dear, kind mother. What a loss not to know how to mend a chair that refuses to stand up strong only because it needs a few tacks and a bit of leather here and there. Some of us cannot even drive a nail straight, and should we attempt to saw off an obtrusive piece of wood, ten to one we should lose a finger in the operation.

It is a pleasant relaxation from books and study to work an hour every day in a tool-shop; and my friend, the learned and lovable Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, finds such a comfort in "mending things," when his active brain needs repose, that he sometimes breaks a piece of furniture on purpose that he may have the relief of putting it together again much better than it was before. He is as good a mechanic as he is a poet; but there is nothing *mechanical* about his poetry, as you all know who have read his delightful pieces. An English author of great repute said to me not long ago, "Prof. Holmes is writing the best English of our time." And I could not help adding, "Yes, and inventing the best stereoscopes, too!"

I think I would ask permission—if I had happened to be born in a city—to have the opportunity of passing all my vacations in the country, that I might learn the names of trees, and flowers, and birds. We are, as a people, sadly ignorant of all *accurate* rural knowledge. We guess at many country things, but we are *certain* of very few.

It is inexcusable in a grown-up person, like my amiable neighbor Simpkins, who lives from May to November on a farm of sixty acres, in a beautiful wooded country, not to know a maple from a beech, or a bob-o-link from a cat-bird. He once handed me a bunch of pansies, and called them violets, and on another occasion he mistook sweet peas for geraniums.

What right has a human being, while the air is full of bird-music, to be wholly ignorant of the performer's name? When we go to the opera, we are fully posted up with regard to all the principal singers, and why should we know nothing of the owners of voices that far transcend the vocal powers of Jenny Lind and Christine Neilson?

A boy ought also to be at home in a barn, and learn how to harness a horse, tinker up a wagon, feed the animals, and do a hundred useful things, the experience of which may be of special service to him in after life as an explorer or a traveler, when unlooked-for emergencies befall him. I have seen an ex-President of the United States, when an old man, descend from his carriage and re-arrange buckles and straps about his horses when an accident occurred, while the clumsy coachman stood by in a kind of hopeless inactivity, not knowing the best thing to be done. The ex-President told me he had learned about such matters on a farm in his boyhood, and so he was never at a loss for remedies on the road when his carriage broke down.

If I were a boy again, I would learn to row a boat and handle a sail, and above all, to become proof against sea-sickness. I would conquer *that* malady before I grew to be fifteen years old. It *can* be done, and ought to be done in youth, for all of us are more or less inclined to visit foreign countries, either in the way of business or mental improvement, to say nothing of pleasure. Fight the sea-sick malady long enough, and it can be conquered at a very early age.

Charles Dickens, seeing how ill his first voyage to America made him, resolved after he got back to England to go into a regular battle with the winds and waves, and never left off crossing the British Channel, between Dover and Calais, in severe weather, until he was victor over his own stomach, and could sail securely after that in storms that kept the ravens in their nests. "Where there's a will there's a way," even out of ocean troubles; but it is well to begin early to assert supremacy over salt-water difficulties. "When Cæsar undertook a thing," says his biographer, "his *body* was no obstacle."

Of course every young person nowadays, male or female, learns to swim, and so no advice on that score need be proffered; but if I were a boy again, I would learn to float half a day, if necessary, in as rough a bit of water as I could find on our beautiful coast. A boy of fifteen who cannot keep his head and legs all right in a stiff sea ought to—try until he can. No lad in these days ought to drown—if he can help it!

I would keep "better hours," if I were a boy again; that is, I would go to bed earlier than most boys do. Nothing gives us more mental and bodily vigor than sound rest when properly applied. Sleep is our great replenisher, and if we neglect to take it naturally in childhood, all the worse for us when we grow up. If we go to bed early, we ripen; if we sit up late we decay, and sooner or later we contract a disease called *insomnia*, allowing it to be permanently fixed upon us; and then we begin to decay, even in youth. Late hours are shadows from the grave.

If I were a boy again, I would have a blank-book in which I could record, before going to bed, every day's events just as they happened to me personally. If I began by writing only two lines a day in my diary, I would start my little book, and faithfully put down what happened to interest me.

On its pages I would note down the habits of birds and animals as I saw them, and if the horse fell ill, down should go his malady in my book, and what cured him should go there, too. If the cat or the dog showed any peculiar traits, they should all be chronicled in my diary, and nothing worth recording should escape me.

There are hundreds of things I would correct in my life if I were a boy again, and among them is this especial one; I would be more careful of my teeth. Seeing since I have grown up how much suffering is induced by the bad habit of constantly eating candies and other sweet nuisances, I would shut my mouth to all allurements of that sort. Very hot and very cold substances I would studiously avoid.

Toothache in our country is one of the national crimes. Half the people we meet have swelled faces. The dentist thrives here as he does in no other land on this planet, and it is because we begin to spoil our teeth at the age of five or six years. A child, eight years old, asked me not long ago if I could recommend him to a dentist "who didn't hurt!" I pitied him, but I was unacquainted with such an artist. They all hurt, and they cannot help it, poor, hard-working gentlemen, *charging*, as they do, like Chester.

I would have no dealings with tobacco, in any form, if I were a boy again. My friend Pipes tells me he is such a martyr to cigar-boxes that his life is a burden. The habit of smoking has become such a tyrant over him that he carries a tobacco bowsprit at his damp, discolored lips every hour of the day, and he begs me to warn all the boys of my acquaintance, and say to them emphatically: "Don't learn to smoke!" He tells me, sadly, that his head is sometimes in such a dizzy whirl, and his brain so foul from long habits of smoking he cannot break off, that he is compelled to forego much that is pleasant in existence, and live a tobacco-tortured life from year to year. Poor Pipes! he is a sad warning to young fellows who are just learning to use the dirty, unmannerly weed.—*James T. Fields, in Youth's Companion.*

Who Discovered the Circulation of the Blood?

Strictly speaking, it was not one brilliant stroke of genius or good fortune, but a long series of investigations by different hands, which resulted in a true understanding of the circulation of the blood. And as with most epoch-making achievements in Science, so with this: while no one experimenter or thinker can certainly be credited with the first clear perception of the new truth, fame has given, and perhaps justly, the laurels to the man who was able to compel its acceptance by an unwilling world.

For two centuries that credit has been given to Harvey, for his masterly demonstration of the mechanism of the veins and arteries, and his not less masterly advocacy of the new doctrine. It is not as clear, however, that he was absolutely the first to detect and describe the true office and character of the circulatory system. It is certain that the nature of the pulmonary circulation was understood and taught by Italian and other physicians before Harvey's studies began; and more than a hundred years ago Moreri claimed that the honor of discovering and demonstrating, by experiment and reasoning, the nature of the greater or systemic circulation was really due to the Italian physician and naturalist, Andrea Cæsalpin, commonly called Cesalpinus, who published his "Exercitatio Anatomica de Cordis et Sanguinis Motu," in 1628.

Lately Professor Ceradini, of Genoa, has renewed the claim so successfully that a monument has been erected to his countryman's honor in Rome, and a tablet recording the discovery is to be fixed to the portals of the University of Pisa, where Cesalpinus taught before he removed to the neighborhood of the Vatican, as physician to Pope Clement VIII. There is no proof, however, that Harvey knew anything about the work of his predecessor and rival, whose book does not appear to have received much attention even at home. And there is no question of the fact that the doctrine was first publicly discussed and combated as Harvey's, in Europe as well as in England. Within a century of the death of Harvey, it must be remembered, the father of modern physiology, Haller, revived the whole controversy, and gave a verdict in favor of the English physician. Holding that the true discoverer of any truth is he who draws it from its sources "at his own risk and by his own meditations, and establishes it by arguments so forcible that they convince those who are longing for the truth," Haller decided that "not to Cesalpinus, on account of a few utterances of obscure meaning, but to Harvey, the laborious author of numerous experiments and the expounder of all the arguments which, in his time, could be advanced, belongs the immortal glory of the discovery of the circulation of the blood." As Haller was not a countryman of either claimant, there is no reason to suppose his decision other than impartial; and whatever Italian pride may lead to, it is altogether likely that the rest of the world will continue in the belief, so long entertained, that Harvey's fame was fairly won.—*Scientific American.*

AN advance statement of the earnings of nineteen Western and Southern railroad companies shows an increase in earnings from the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1876, of $3,314,037 as compared with the corresponding portion of the year 1875.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong Never.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec 30, 1876.

Happy New Year!

THE Prohibition vote for Smith & Stewart at the late election was small, But so was the original abolition vote. All great events have small beginnings. The gallant band, though we think mistaken in view of the perils to the nation arising from the supremacy of the ex-rebel states through the election of Mr. Tilden, will yet be proud of the vote cast and exult, "I was one of that band." The vote was as follows: Cannecticut 378, Illinois 437, Iowa 36, Kansas 133, Kentuckey 893, Massacnusetts 451, Michigan 767, Missouri 277, Nebraska 1,599, New Hampshire 74, New Jersey 43, New York 2,350, Ohio 1712, Orregon 4, Pensylvania 1,401, Rhode Island 68, Wisconsin 32, making in all 10,659. It will be remarked that there was not a vote in godforsaken Indiana. Kentuckey and Missouri were the only western states which had a vote.

THE man or press who cries for war as a settlement of controversy growing out of the Presidential election, is an enemy to his country. The grand arbiter is the ballot box. However perilous the Republicans may consider a Presidential term under Mr. Tilden they will abide such a result peacefully and appeal to the verdict of 1880. The party which takes the Presidency with a charge of fraud well sustained will be buried under an avalanche of votes four years hence. While the Republicans have well grounded fears of Tilden, owing to his large papal and ex-rebel support, they are not going to cut their own or other peoples throats on this account. Nor are the large body of Democrats going to do any such foolish thing if Hayes is inaugurated. The office seekers will gnash their teeth, very foolishly, however, for the offices are a curse to nine-tenths of those who amid the pitiable scramble are successful in getting one.

THE *Nation* has a very able article analyzing the provisions of the National Constitution with reference to the power of states over the choice of presidential electors. It goes back to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention which formed our present constitution. It seems that no subject save congressional representation occupied so much time as the electoral system. The subject was submitted to a special committee consisting of one from each state. Their report provided amongst other things that "Congress may determine the time of choosing and assembling the electors, *and the manner of certifying and transmitting their votes.*" The Convention rejected the clause italicised. We quote:

The proceedings and the debates accompanying them clearly show that, according to the design of the convention, the choice of Presidential electors *was given to the several states.* The manner of their appointment, and incidentally of determining questions concerning the regularity and sufficiency of such appointments, was intentionally left with the individual commonwealth. The Government, according to this theory, is certainly the representative or the one people of the United States; and as such, must through some one or all of its departments finally decide upon the extent of its own powers; but in the single matter of constructing the *personnel* of this Government—of choosing the officials who for the time being exercise its functions, except the lower House of Congress, the States were made the sole agents.

The language of the constitution (section II., article 1) is very remarkable in two of its features; First, the entire absence of any express authority conferred either upon the national legislature as a whole, or upon either of its branches; and second, the peculiarity of the terms employed to describe the part taken by the two Houses in the act of counting.

The votes cast in the several States are transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. In the original draft of the article that office was "*To open all the certificates in the Senate.*" This provision was so modified by the Convention that he is now required "to open them *in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives*, and the votes shall then be counted." These peculiar terms must have been chosen with some design. The certificates are not to be opened in the presence of "*Congress*," and it may be fairly inferred that the two Houses are not present in their legislative capacity as the "Congress," but in their separate and individual capacity. There is clearly no direction that they shall take any part in either capacity in the counting otherwise *than as spectators.*

The *Nation* proves from these proceedings that Congress can only decide the time when the electors shall be chosen and where meet, and here its entire power and control ceases. It goes on to say:

It is fair to infer that had the convention intended that Congress, or either House should judge as to the regularity of the certificates of electors, or review the proceedings of the State officials, and *a fortiori* had it been intended that Congress should pass general laws for an investigation, etc., such a power, which is opposed to the plain tenor of the entire electoral scheme, would have been granted in as unmistakable terms as permits the Senate to pass upon the election of its own members.

The opening of the certificates, counting the votes and declaring the result according to the *Nation*, judging from the proceedings of the convention rests in toto with the President of the Senate, the Senate and House in their seperate capacity being simply spectators, profoundly interested, it may be, but *only spectators.* The states have chosen the electors and the electors have voted as they were chosen to do and Congress cannot go behind this verdict and review the choice of the States.

THE 14th amendment goes to the root of matter and if effectually carried out would put a stop to the persecution and bull-dozing of colored men, because they are republicans. Such uncivilized and inhuman acts would lead to the entire disfranchisement of a district or State in which such barbarous practices are permitted.

"The clause of the Constitution to which reference is made declares that 'when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.'"

WE quote from Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, and ask any and every citizen if he is not *just the man* to deal with this Southern question as the next President? If he lives he will have a chance:

"What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the Constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfere of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire, to labor for the attainment of this end.

"Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that, if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country."

ONE MAJORITY.—"Sir, the House will throw out the fraudulent vote of Louisiana, South Carolina, Florida, and Colorado.—Then the Senate will throw out the fraudulent vote of Alabama, North Carolina, Akkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi.—The House in that case will throw out the vote of California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and Oregon.—Then the Senate will proceed to throw out the vote of Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Indiana.—Whereupon the House will immediately throw out Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin.—How many States would be left?—Delaware and Rhode Island,—Very good. Delaware would give *three* votes for Tilden, and Rhode Island would give *four* votes for Hayes. So Hayes would still be elected by *one* majority."

Scarcity of Money.

These is no doubt but the present condition of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. Coughs and Colds will prevale everywhere, and Consumption, with other throat and lung diseases, will carry off many.— These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor's bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your Druggist, FRANK SMITH.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1877 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States anp British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1877 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

1876.

My Declaration!

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a man, woman, boy, or girl, to dissolve their connection with an old pair of BOOTS OR SHOES, a decent respect for their own comfort should impel them to buy a new pair. And I hereby give notice that I have got a **new stock** on hand for the **Fall Trade,** and that I will sell them **cheap.** Reason: **I must have money soon.**

Just call and see the Boots and Shoes and be satisfied.

Good Kip Boots at $3.50, $4.00, $4.25, and $4.50

Good Calf Pegged Boots at $4.00, $4.50, $4.75 and $5.00.

Good Hand-sewed Calf Boots, well made and warranted, at $7.00; and so on through the whole stock. You will find them a great deal lower than last year's prices.

Lots more of old stock shoes at fifty cents per pair.

JOHN BOYCE.

Ypsilanti, Sept. 1st, 1876. 634

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific RAILROAD.

The Direct Route for Joliet, Morris, La Salle, Peru, Henry, Lacon, Peoria Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Iowa City, Grinnel, Newton, Des Moines,

Council Bluffs & Omaha

Without Change of Cars,

Where it joins the Union Pacific Railway for Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Francisco, and all points West on the Pacific Coast.

Trains leave daily as follows

Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sundays excepted)	10.00 A. M.
Omaha Express, (Saturdays excepted)	10.00 P. M.
Peru Accom. (Sundays excepted)	5.00 P. M.

KANSAS LINE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co. have now opened their Southwestern Division between

LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON and CHICAGO,

Connecting at Leavenworth with Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific Railroad and at Atchison with Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Central Branch Union Pacific, and Atchison and Nebraska Railroads, for all points in

Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado and New Mexico.

This Company have built a full complement of Palace Drawing-room and Sleeping Cars which for external beauty and internal arrangements for the comfort, convenience and luxury of the passengers are unexcelled, if equalled by any other cars of the kind in the world.

Through Tickets for sale at all the General Railway Offices in the States and Canada.

A. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass Agt. HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Supt.

CALIFORNIA!

The Chicago & North-western R. R.

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the West and Northwest, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California, and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan, and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison, and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock, and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

Are run on all trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul or Chicago and Milwaukee.

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For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two through trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four through trains daily. Pullman Cars on night trains. Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One through train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two through trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train, to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley June.

For Lake Geneva, Four trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, 415 Broadway; Boston Office, 5 State Street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago ticket offices, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House, cor. Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, cor. W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For Rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt., Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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HARDWARE —AT— REDUCED PRICES.

Coal and Heating stoves

AT COST.

A few Coal Stoves of desirable pattern at from $10 to $15.

We have a large assortment of Cook Stoves at prices to suit the times.

Bickford & Camp.

667-679

Look here man! Are you going to want a pair of Gloves or Mittens this fall? If so do not purchase until you have examined the stock and prices of J. A. WILLIAMS & CO.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Down the Huron river, stopping at Rawsonville, Bellville, visiting all points of interest. Hoofing it back if you please, arriving home when you please. A rare chance for pleasure to all those who purchase their Groceries of J. A. WILLIAMS & CO. The excursionists go for J. A. WILLIAMS & CO.'S 50 cent Tea.

What heaps of eggs, what large amounts of nice butter, because they know that they get a good price.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, —AT— EASTERLY & SWEET'S.

Come One, Come All.

Teas cheap as the cheapest.—Good as the best in market.

Butter and Eggs taken at all times in exchange. We pay the highest market price for Country Produce.

Remember the place, Morse's Block, corner of Congress and Washington Streets.

W. H. EASTERLY. 653 CHAS. I. SWEET.

W. H. YOST'S

Is the place to take your

Farm Produce of all kinds.

CASH and the **HIGHEST MARKET PRICE** paid at all times.

Don't fail to come and see us at the old well-known store at the

West End of Congress St. Bridge.

For a fine quality of fresh

BUFFALO ROBES,

Call and examine before purchasing.

527

$30,000.

HENDERSON & GLOVER

WILL COMMENCE ON

MONDAY, December 18th,

To close out their LARGE STOCK of

DRY GOODS!

AT COST.

These goods were bought at as LOW PRICES as any since the war, and it will be a good chance for people to purchase what they want for a year to come.

DOMESTICS, FLANNELS, CLOTHS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, and HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, and OIL CLOTHS, and everything in our entire stock *AT COST!*

CLOTHING!

FALL STOCK JUST OPENED

AT

Clark S. Wortley's

No. 24 Congress Street.

HATS AND CAPS,

All the novelties for

FALL WEAR,

At Wortley's New Store.

Boys' and Children's

CLOTHING!

ALL THE NEW STYLE SUITS,

At Wortley's New Store.

Local Matters.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 30, 1876.

—If you want to buy a house or lot cheap, go to A. C. Town.

—Jake Martin has gone back to his old trade, keeping a market, west side Huron St. Sensible.

—Steadier downright cold weather, or better sleighing has not been known for years, than during the present month.

—Smith & Fairchild are exhibiting in their market, during the holidays, as fine, taking meat as was ever seen in this city.

—Read the book and then bring to this office a work by O. S. Fowler, by mistake placed in a sleigh a few days since by Mr. Pearsoll, intended for another person.

—We notice that Hon. L. D. Norris and wife are in town. Mr. N. has a lingering love for his old boyhood home and we hope to welcome him back ere long as a resident again.

—Mr. O. S. Fowler had quite a respectable audience last Tuesday evening. The lecture was well liked. But his charges for charts of phrenological bumps were complained of as too high.

—Mr. Alec Calkins has purchased Mr. H, Drury's interest in the Pioneer Drug Store, and proposes to make a big thing of it. The store is being refitted in fine and tasty style and will be more inviting than ever.

—The *Michigan Advocate*, the Methodist paper, published at Detroit, has had wonderful success. Every Methodist family should have it. Don't go abroad when you have a good paper at home, and helping especially home interests.

—Aaron B. Levisse, the Hayes and Wheeler elector of Louisiana whom the Tilden men tried to bribe recently, was a member of the University of Michigan in the year 1848. He had nearly completed his course when he was obliged to leave.

—McCormick beats himself this year. It is realy worth while to visit his market. He has on exhibition a mammoth fat animal. Pigs in most inviting shape. A fat sheep in most fanciful style. Well done Mac. You deserve the medal this year.

—If you want to see the neatest little school house in the country, you will find it at Cherry Hill. You will also find a flourishing school under the supervision of Mr. Frank West of this city. The school house has been built recently at a cost of $1,400.

—Owing to the destruction of the East Dormitory of the State Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., by fire, the receiving of the Freshman class for 1877 will be deferred until Sept. 4. Qualified applicants for the higher classes will be received February 27th.

—At the Bible meeting held at the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening, the following themes were happily presented: The grandeur of the bible by Rev. Mr. Perrin, the reasonableness of the bible by Rev. Mr. Richmond, and the simplicity of the bible by Rev. Mr. Boyden.

—The grandest illustrated paper published in the world is *Harper's Weekly*. There is no end to the genius of Nast. George Wm. Curtis' editorials and Nast's pictures combine to make a paper that no cultured family of children will dispense with. Woe be-tide the parent who don't bring home from the news office *Harper's Weekly*.

—Officers of the Knights of Honor, Huron Lodge, No. 214: Dictator, Oliver E. Thompson; Vice-Dictator, Albert Crane; Assistant Dictator, Charles F. Conrad; Chaplain, Charles R. Pattison; Reporter, William H. Jewett; F. Reporter, A. S. Mallory; Treasurer, John H. Sampson; Guide, Daniel Thayer; Guardian, John Shemeld; Sentinel, George Yager; Trustees, David A. Wise, John Howland, Charles McCormick.

—The Supervisors did it this time. They first made it impossible for us to fulfil the contract and print the proceedings in pamphlet form by locking the manuscript up in Beal's hands. And now the first thing they did at their late meeting was to vote that the proceedings should be printed in Ann Arbor. And though our bid was $10.00 less than Beal's they gave him the job. Is this the way to get a Court House to yield to the grasping spirit of one man, because he lives in Ann Arbor?

—Prof. Warren Sherman of Boston has been in our city for the last few days. The feats that he accomplishes in mesmerism are truly wonderful. He entertained a very respectable audience last Thursday evening at Light Guard Hall by a series of remarkable experiments upon volunteers from the audience. He seems to have power to control his subjects either when conscious or unconscious and keeps his audience in a roar of laughter. He gives another exhibition to-night. It will pay you to go and hear him.

—The Christmas tree at the Baptist church was a superb one. The house was thronged. The presents were not costly, but appropriate. Rev. Mr. Boyden had a present too large for the tree. It will adorn his study. When wearied, a nice chair will not come amiss. Capt. Allen, who has led the Baptist choir and been a teacher in the Sunday school eleven years was presented by his class with a set of Barnes' Notes. In making the presentation, Mr. Boyden regretted that the Capt. should step down from the exalted position he had occupied so long to a seat in the Lower House of the Legislature. The Superintendent for the past year, Prof. Putnam, was the recipiant of a nice cane. Father Lamb received a well timed present this cold weather, a nice fur cap.

—McLaughlin, thrown at last. A young Vermont sprout weighing only 175 lbs. did it.

PULPIT TOPICS TOMOREOW MORNING.—Baptist church, "The Judgment." Episcopal church, "The Old and the New year." Methodist "Redeeming the Time." Presbyterian church, "The Value of the past."

—Letters remaining uncalled for Dec. 28. Fanny Armstrong, E. Butcher, John Fliner, Joseph Gilwaster, Libbie Harrison, Jas. Hill, Miss S. Leonard, W. H. Little, W. Long Thos. McCall, A. W. Mills, Fred. Ransom, Sarah Rohrer (2), Joseph White, S. G. Weller, Geo. Solheus.

—One of the very best religious papers published in the country—and for Michigan Baptists the *very* best—is the *Herald and Torch-Light*. No Baptist family in the State ought to try to get along without it. Price from now until Jan. 1st, 1878, $2.00; six months, $1,00; three months, 50 cts. Try it on.

—Sam Putney, why not take up with our advice and be a man? Sam who escaped from the tools of the law a few days since is this time arrested in Detroit for playing the role of a bogus check swindler. We see you are bound not to stop, short of a term of years at Jackson. "The sinner shall in no wise go unpunished."

—It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities

—Quite a number of citizens have complained of a man surreptitiously taking their ashes, and boldly drawing them off without saying a word. Whoever the scamp may be, have him arrested. The honest, straightforward asherman of this city is Mr. C, A. Richards. He is an honest man, a fair dealer, and will pay you in money or soap every time. Save your ashes and let Mr. Richards have them.

—At a regular meeting of Phoenix Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M. held on the 26th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. F. R. Bellows, W. Master; Joseph P. Vrooman, S. Warden; James Renton, J. Warden; C. N. Webb, S. Deacon; Murray Holmes, J. Deacon; Jno. W. Flowers, Treasurer; W. H. Jewett, Secretury: M, H. Leonard, 1st Steward; Martin Cremer, 2d Steward; Geo. W. Kishler, Tyler. Installation of officers Tuesday evening January 2d at seven o'clock sharp. A Full attendance desired, and an old fashioned time expected.

—It is a source of pride to a great party to have such an able exponent, fearless and independent, as the New York *Times*. Without the *Times*, Hayes and Wheeler could not have been elected. Without this great defender of the right, there would have been danger of a lack of back-bone, of moral nerve and power, in defending the rightful election of Hayes and Wheeler. Democratic bluster, Democratic fraudulent votes, Democratic bribery, Democratic bull-dozing, might possibly have triumphed. We look upon the New York *Times* as the greatest newspaper in America, if not in the world.

SOUND AND TRUE.—We are glad to see that good old family newspaper the *New York Observer*, out boldly in opposition to what it calls the "Two great foes" of the country—Infidelity and Romanism. It strikes some heavy blows at these enemies, and tells some honest facts that should be widely known. Every lover of his country that would be posted should read it. A *good* family newspaper is the cheapest luxury that can be enjoyed, and we can heartily recommend the *The New York Observer* as such a paper. $3.15 a year post-paid. S. I. Prime & Co, 37 Park Row, New York.

MARRIED.

PERRIN—GRAVES. At the residence of the bride's father, Lyman Graves, Esq., Ypsilanti, Dec. 27th, 1876, by the Rev. B. F. Cocker, Rev. O. J. Perrin and Miss Elanora Graves.

Thanks for a liberal supply of rich wedding cake. Thursday afternoon a number of personal friends gathered at the parsonage. Welcome was inscribed over the door. A nice supper was in waiting, and the bridal couple were happily greeted. It was a pleasant surprise. The pastors of the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches with their wives were present. Appropriate presents were presented. The bride is a noble Christian lady and eminently fitted for the position she is called to occupy.

KELLOGG—SHUTTS. In Ann Arbor, Christmas, Dec. 25th, at the bridegroom's residence, by Dr. Frank T. Ripley, of Boston, Mass., Mr. L. B. Kellogg and Miss Mary Shutts. All of Ann Arbor.

TRUE MERIT WILL WIN.—A few years since the proprietors of Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound introduced it here. It was not puffed, but sold on its merits. Our people soon found it to be reliable, and already it has become the most staple and popular pulmonary remedy in the market. It quickly cures the worst coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, asthma and incipient consumption. Nothing acts so nicely in whooping cough, and it is so pleasant that children readily take it. Containing no opium, or other dangerous drug, it is as safe as it is sure. Trial size, 10 cts.; large sizes, 50 cts. and One Dollar. Sold by Frank Smith. Also Agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take, and requires no physic. Price 25 cts.

Local and Business Notices.

TO LET!
House and lot on Huron st., nearly opposite Post Office. Also house and lot on Washington st. near Congress. Enquire of D. B. Greene or Watson Snyder. 668-670

LOST!
A Fur Beaver Glove, between Emerick's corner's and Rawsonville. Return to J. Emerick and be liberally rewarded. J. EMERICK.
668

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,
Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M. First-class Fillings. Best Plates, $15. All work warranted.

LIGHT GUARD HALL.
POSITIVELY ONE DAY ONLY.
Thursday, January 4th, 1876.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.
SYLVESTER BLEEKER.....Manager.
The Great Original and Renowned
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE
Together with the Infinitesimal
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
And the Skatorial Phenomenon and Comic Genius,
MAJOR NEWELL,
Will appear in a variety of
NEW AND FASCINATING PERFORMANCES
Consisting of SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, DIALOGUES, COMIC ACTS and LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.
In addition to their attractiveness as the most perfect, refined and intelligent
LADIES and GENTLEMEN in MINIATURE,
in existence, their Entertainments are unequaled for Sentiment, Fun and Frolic!
At each entertainment the Ladies will wear several new and elegant Costumes, magnificent Diamonds,
ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.
Children (under 10 years), 15c.; Reserved Seats, 50c.
Children (under 10 years), to Reserved Seats, 25c.
Ladies and Children are considerately advised to attend the Day Exhibition, and thus avoid the crowd and confusion of the Evening Performance.
GEO. PECK, Agent.

I WILL BUY A
Youngerly new milch cow at a reasonable figure, for cash. Apply at COMMERCIAL office.

I WILL TAKE GOOD WOOD
For Binding. A good chance. Call at COMMERCIAL Bindery. G. J. HILLER.

STELLE,
South side of Congress St., is in clover. His patrons know that he has fine oysters, and furnishes nice meals, and besides he has a splendid stock of Holiday Goods, toys, etc. 1w

FOR SALE!
One good, sound, young horse 5 years old. Also a few thorough-bred Berkshire pigs 6 weeks old. Also a new milch cow. Also one Beach patent, top buggy, good as new. Enquire at the Post Office of
666-668 C. SPENCER.

A FULL ASSORTMENT
Of Ladies' Kangaroo Button Boots, at
HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

LADIES SIDE LACE BOOTS
Just received at HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

LADIES WARM SHOES
And Overshoes at HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

A FULL ASSORTMENT
Of Children's shoes with Protection Toes, at
HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

BUFFALO,
Wool Lined and Beaver Boots, a full assortment at
HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

PEOPLE BRAG
On our Teas, and thank us for the can.
500
are to be given away in the next thirty days at
643 The American Tea Store,
27 Congress Street.

CALL AND EXAMINE
Our Boots before purchasing, we can give you some good bargains.
660 GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

LADIES,
Call and examine our Kangaroo Button and side lace, best ladies' shoe in the market, at
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

THE BEST
Stock of Gents' Fine Shoes in the city at the new shoe store.
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

FOR RUBBER BOOTS,
Arctics, and Overshoes go to
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

OUR PERSONAL APPEARANCE
Is a matter in which our friends and acquaintances have a right to a choice whether we shall inflict upon them an exterior uncared for and unattractive, a countenance marred by a neglected grizzled beard, or a crown guiltless of covering, half covered, or thatched with white hairs, or whether we shall in deference to our fellows, pay due regard to our own persons, and make them presentable and acceptable in society. There are many helps for those who desire to do this and there are none among them more acceptable than Hall's Hair Renewer and Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers. Both these preparations are kept for sale at all our drug stores, and if any of our friends are looking a little the worse for wear, we advise them to make a note of it.—NORTH STAR, DANVILLE, VT.
666-667

BRING ON YOUR BOOKS,
Magazines, &c. Holiday Binding. The COMMERCIAL Bindery opens Dec. 11th, under the superintendency of the old foreman, Mr. George Hiller Good work as cheaply as is or can be done elsewhere

THEY ARE HERE!
Those Cloaks and Cloakings, Beavers, Waterproofs, Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Sacks and Hoods. The above are in all styles and colors, and must be sold cheap. Please call and examine.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

STILL ALIVE, AND STILL AHEAD!
We have just received our second stock of Fall and Winter Goods, and would like all those who like to see nice Goods and those that are cheap to call and see us.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

DR. FRANK T. RIPLEY,
Of Boston, Mass., Clairvoyant Physician and Trance Test, Medium, is at Dr. Kellogg's office, Ann Arbor, Mich., where he will remain the coming season. Special attention given to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Private sittings given for Tests.
652-674

E. ELLIOTT, Tailor, Huron St.,
Is now prepared to do all kinds of Tailoring, Cleaning and Repairing. N. B. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold. Huron St., opposite Jackson's blacksmith shop. 662

LADIES, CALL AND SEE US
And we will show you a full line of Dress Goods in all the latest styles of the seasons. Garnet, Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Green, in fact all the leading colors of the season. Also a full stock of Black Cashmere, Dratdetas, and all wool goods in plain and diagonals. Remember the place, 30 Congress St.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

BUY YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES OF
660 GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

NO OLD STOCK,
All new Goods, at New Prices at
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN'S.

PLEASE REMEMBER
That we sell the following goods at prices to suit you all: Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Rushings, Belts and Busties. In fact a full line of Notions.
E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

AGENTS WANTED!
A rare chance to make money. Address I. D. KELLOGG, Battle Creek, Mich 642-694

SHIPPING TAGS
Printed at this office, cheaply and handsomely done.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.
Go buy your Groceries of J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. and save money 653

WELL,
What is the matter now. I can tell you if you want to know. J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. are selling the boss Jap. tea for 50 cts.

C. LANG
Is carrying on the Hardware business north of John Boyce's shoe store. He sells Stoves, Tinware, etc. Repairing and job work in all its branches. If you wish anything in his line, call, and he will try to please you. 612

YOUR INTERESTS
Require you to try our 75 cent Japan Tea, and learn our prices on Sugars, At the American Tea Store,
643 H. A. WEEKS & CO.

FOR SALE.
Cheap Buggy for sale, but pretty fair one. Apply at this office, or call on Dr. S. W. Pattison.

MRS. HINCHELL
Does Clothes Cleaning and repairing; and she also dyes dresses in all colors, and men's wardrobe. Bring on your soiled apparel and I will make it new.
No. 5 Washington St. 564

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS
Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Society.

THE REASON WHY
So many are buying Goods, Cheap. Prices will tell and people will tell the price. 27 Congress St.
643 H. A. WEEKS & CO.

AT THE AMERICAN TEA STORE,
May always be found a full line of Teas, Coffees. Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Sugars, and all kinds of Fish, foreign and domestic fruits, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
H. A. WEEKS & CO.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS
Of all descriptions, repaired or made to order, of first-class material and workmanship, at the Carriage and General Repair Shop east end of Congress Street bridge, Ypsilanti.
N. B.—I will do better work, and more of it, for the same amount of money, than any other shop in town. Call, and I will prove it.
614 E. WHITE, Proprietor.

A. L. COREY,
Manufacturer of Corey's Patent Elastic Expansion Rubber Pump Bucket, for Chain Pumps. The Champion Bucket of the world. Headquarters at M. B. Grant's factory, corner Adams and Michigan Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich.

A FINE STOCK OF
Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots that can't be beat for quality and prices. Call and examine.
GOODSPEED & CONKLIN.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST.

YPSILANTI, DEC. 26, 1876.

APPLES—Dried. 4@5
BUCK FLOUR—$3.50@$3.00.
BEANS— $1.25@1.50
BUTTER—18@25
CLOVER SEED—$8.00@8.50
CORN—40c@45 per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 5c.@
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED HOGS, $6.00@6.25
EGGS—Command 18@20c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—@6 cts
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—12 ½c.
LARD—The market stands at 14@15c.
ONIONS—$0.75 @ $0.90 per bbl.
OATS, NEW 32@3
PORK—In bbl.—$ 16.00@20.00
POTATOES—70@80
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.25@$3.00
TURKEYS—Live, 7c.
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.35.
" No. 1 — 1.25.
" No. 2 — 1.15.
" Rej — 1.25.

J. H. SAMPSON's
HARDWARE STORE.
HAVE YOU SEEN

The Best Cook Stove in the World.
Job work done at short notice at
J. H. Sampson's
DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!
THE FOE OF PAIN
TO MAN AND BEAST
Is the Grand Old
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
Which has stood the test of 40 years.
There is no sore it will not heal, no lameness it will not cure, no ache, no pain, that afflicts the human body, or the body of a horse or any other domestic animal that does not yield to its magic touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c., or $1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and restored to life and usefulness many a valuable horse.
626-678

On and after
Monday, Dec. 18th,
We shall offer our entire stock of
DRY GOODS!
At a great sacrifice, and many goods
BELOW COST!
As we must reduce our stock before taking inventory.
ROBBINS & SWEET.

1776 THIRTY-FOURTH 1876
ANNUAL SALE OF
CHRISTMAS GOODS!
—AT—
SAMSNO'S,
ON AND AFTER
DECEMBER 14th.
ALL ARE INVITED.
627-678

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FOR YOUR BEAUTIFUL
Summer Stock of Shoes, Gaiters, and Boots, new styles,
Go Right to the CENTER OF ATTRACTION.
W. R. DAVIS',
South side Congress Street, is the **Headquarters for Ypsilanti.**

The Lee Shoe,
BEST WEARING and FITTING SHOE IN THE MARKET.

THE RETURNING BOARD
That has almost made people forget the Returning Holidays, is different from a Returning Ball, in that it returns more forcibly and in the Boomerang style. It is said to have killed a man and is not a good thing at all. They are a curiosity and as such, the Emporium would have had one, had not the entire stock been sold.
But I can assure my customers that no other curiosity will be missed from my stock of Holiday Goods. The arrangement with Santa Claus is for everything but Returning Boards. Many goods are now on hand, and more coming every day. Come early. Come often! Don't fear giving trouble, you can only do that by staying away.
Prices always nominal at this season, are nominaller than ever before. Call at the Emporium, get your Daily Paper or any other paper, and look over the goods.
FRANK SMITH.

AN IDEAL.

Seraphina, young and lovely, with a fortune at command,
Had a host of ardent suitors, each aspiring to her hand;
But she smiled not on their wooing, and she cared not for their woes,
For she loved a bright ideal, with a haughty Roman nose.
In her waking dreams she saw him—tall, with raven locks above,
While beneath his brow majestic curved the *nose* that she could love—
And all other men grew hateful, and with longing look she cried,
"Come! a life's devotion waits thee! come and claim thy willing bride!"
Love, with soft entreating accents, sought in vain the maiden's heart;
Eyes sent out their killing glances, manly figures did their part,
All in vain: her virgin fancy by the *nose* was captive led,
And to each who came a-wooing, "No!" was all the maiden said.
Sternest Fate brought retribution. At a brilliant ball, one night,
Seraphina met her hero—that loved nose beamed on her sight.
Colonel Montagu Augustus (name as high-bred as his looks;
What a pity truth must spoil it by that vile cognomen, *Snooks!*
Tall, with raven locks and whiskers, and—most potent charm of all—
Roman nose, whose grand proportions held her very soul in thrall.
Well, the story needs no telling; each seemed to the other drawn,
Talking, waking, glancing, dancing, soon the blissful hours had gone.
Colonel Montagu Augustus, in the graceful *role* of lover,
Seraphina gazing fondly at the nose that towered above her.
Meeting upon meeting followed; luckless lovers, one by one,
Saw the forress of her fancy yield ere siege was well begun.
Ere the winter snows had vanished, ere the blossoming of spring,
At her side his nose was carried, on her finger shone his ring.
'Mid the disappointed suitors who for Seraphina pined,
One rash youth to schemes of vengeance had devoted heart and mind.
"Words are useless," so he answered to the friends who would advise—
"Words are useless while my rival flaunts that nose before my eyes!"
And he hastened from their presence with such anguish in his air
That he filled them with forebodings dark and deep as his despair.
That same evening Seraphina and her charming Montagu,
Tired of crowds and gay confusion, stole an hour to bill and coo;
Side by side, their hands close-clasping, he then: "Dearest, name the day."
She, enraptured, softly sighing, "Who that knows thee could say nay?"
In that moment, hark! a footstep, then a hand flung wide the door—
Seraphina's cast-off suitor gazes on her face once more.
"Mr. Simpkins!" cries the maiden; "unexpected pleasure this—
Colonel Snooks—*so* glad to see you" (though she didn't *look* her bliss).
Simpkins answered not her greeting. Onward, with a single stride,
Past the chair she would have offered, he had reached the Colonel's side.
Something strange in his demeanor thrilled poor Seraphina's heart
With a sense of coming evil, but in vain her scream and start.
"Seraphina, I have lost you," Simpkins mutters, as he stands;
"Well, I know what came between us"—wildly clenching both his hands.
"But if I might wreak my vengeance on the cause of all my woe,
Pull that nose once; then, contented, I could from your presence go."
Quick as thought his hand is lifted—he has grasped hat lovely nose—
See! he starts! he pales! he trembles! see his nerveless grasp unclose!
While poor Montagu Augustus, groaning, sinks into a chair,
With too little nose to speak of, and a face of white despair.
But the crumbling waxen fragments, as from Simpkins' hand they fell,
And were scattered o'er the carpet, had their own sad tale to tell.
Seraphina's scream of terror died in anguish sore away;
"Where's your nose?" she questioned, faintly, then in deadly swoon she lay;
For the fearful truth had smote her, as she caught the Colonel's eye—
He had lost his nose in battle; she had loved a waxen lie!

—*Harper's Magazine for January.*

ONE FARTHING DAMAGES.

CHAPTER I.

In a darkened chamber, dark with the awful shadow still more than with the lack of material light, four persons were gathered round a bed, on which lay a man bearing in his face the unmistakable signs of the summons which none can refuse to answer. A weeping girl knelt by the bedside, her face bent over the nerveless hand which lay upon the coverlet, and which she held as though by that convulsive clasp she could hold her father still to life. The doctor and nurse stood quietly aside, as having done their part and waiting for the inevitable end. A shaded lamp cast a ring of bright white light amid the surrounding gloom, and within its gleaming circle, at a table covered with papers and writing-materials, sat the dying man's solicitor engaged in the preparation of his will. The instructions were short and simple. Bernard Hope had but one near relative, his daughter Mary, now kneeling by his bedside, and to her, as was natural, he desired to leave his few possessions.

After an interval of silence, broken only by the suppressed sobs of the weeping girl and the monotonous scratching of the attorney's pen upon the paper, he paused and inquired in a harsh unpleasant voice:

"What names shall I insert as trustees? You should have two at least."

The dying man paused ere he replied with an effort:

"Geoffrey Howard, Major One Hundred and Eleventh, now in India. I have no other friend."

"In that case may I venture to offer my humble services, subject to the usual proviso. I should be delighted to be useful to Miss Hope; and if your friend is abroad there may be difficulties."

"True, Slythorpe, I thank you. Make yourself trustee, then, with Maj. Howard. Legacy, £200 for your trouble."

"Nay, my dear sir, quite unnecessary. I really ——"

But again the ready pen traveled over the paper: and a quarter of an hour later Mr. Slythorpe announced that the document was ready for execution, and in a low mechanical monotone read over its provisions. The sick man seemed more than once to lose consciousness during the reading, but at the close he appeared to nerve himself for a supreme effort.

"Yes, that will do. Give me the pen," he said; and with a shaking hand affixed his signature, and with eager eyes watched the doctor and nurse as they added their own as witnesses, after which he sank back exhausted on his pillow. "Thank God, that's safe!" he gasped. "Mary, my child, you and Geoffrey—you and Geoffrey! What was I saying? God bless you, my darling! God bless ——"

These were the last words Bernard Hope ever spoke. For a little while he lay with half-closed eyes, still breathing, but past all consciousness of earthly things. The doctor stepped noiselessly to the bedside and laid a finger on the fluttering pulse, now beating with unnatural quickness, now failing altogether. Another quarter of an hour passed—a quarter of an hour which seemed an age to the anxious watchers—and then the doctor laid down the thin white hand and tenderly touching the head of the orphaned girl, said:

"My dear, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away. Your father has passed to a better world."

CHAPTER II.

A year had passed away since Bernard Hope's death, and Mary still remained an inmate of the house of Mrs. Murgatroyd, the good woman whom we have seen in attendance at her father's last illness, and who, to her occasional occupation as nurse, added the more permanent one of letting lodgings. Mary's sweet face and gentle manner had quite won the heart of her good-natured landlady, who was unceasing in her endeavors to soothe her grief and minister to her comforts. Mary still showed in face and figure the tokens of the fiery trial through which she had passed. Her slight form looked slighter still in her soft black drapery, and the shadow of an unforgotten sorrow still rested on her delicate features. Mary Hope had been her father's constant companion; and she sorely missed the happy hours in which his powerful intellect and varied experience had been unfolded for her benefit. But she had, too, another trouble—none the less hard to bear that it was one in which she could have few confidants. Maj. Howard, of whom mention has already been made, was not only her father's most valued friend, but had insensibly grown very dear to herself; and when, six months before Bernard Hope's death, he was summoned with his regiment to India, he left Mary his promised bride. Twice he had written within the first few weeks of his departure, since which time there had been a terrible silence; and in the same week which left Mary fatherless, a second blow fell upon her. The One Hundredth and Eleventh had been engaged in a smart skirmish, the number of dead and wounded being considerable. Maj. Geoffrey Howard was reported among the fallen; and Mary had to mourn at once her lover and her father.

The death of Maj. Howard left Mr. Slythorpe sole trustee of Mr. Hope's will. This to Mary was a matter of the most perfect indifference. Suspecting evil of no one, she was as willing that her little fortune, amounting to some five or six thousand pounds, should rest in Mr. Slythorpe's hands as in those of any other person. But of late the attorney had begun to persecute her with attentions which under existing circumstances would have been distasteful from any one, but were doubly so from a person whom she could not help regarding with an instinctive dislike. And in truth Mr. Slythorpe was not precisely the person to win a fair lady's fancy. Undersized, high-shouldered, with blinking, lashless eyes, and a general angularity, not to say knobbiness, of feature, he might have been expected to rise superior to any weakness as to personal appearance; but such was by no means the case. In Mr. Samuel Slythorpe's own opinion, Mr. Samuel Slythorpe was a gentleman of considerable personal advantages, and it was his constant endeavor to make the very best of them. He was obtrusively, we might almost say offensively, clean. His shirt front, collar and wristbands were all of the most liberal dimensions, and of intense whiteness and starchiness, giving him the appearance of being, so to speak, "all shirt;" while his hands, which were naturally coarse and red, were made still coarser and redder by perpetual washing. He was always profusely scented, and his short scrubby hair was tortured by the combined use of the brush and the pomatum-pot into the semblance of the split almonds wherewith tipsy cakes are wont to be decorated. His hats and coats were always intensely new, and he perpetually creaked as he moved his patent-leather boots, maintaining a friendly rivalry in this particular with his well-starched shirt front. In his habitual gorgeous array—indeed, if possible, looking even cleaner and newer than usual—Mr. Slythorpe this morning knocked at Mrs. Murgatroyd's door. That good lady was at the moment engaged in dusting Miss Hope's room, and catching sight of his approach, exclaimed:

"There's that nasty worriting lawyer again, I do declare. Slythorpe, indeed. I'd Slythorpe him!"

It would be hopeless to endeavor to express on paper the intensity of meaning Mrs. Murgatroyd threw into her newly-coined verb; but it was evident that "Slythorping" included all the tortures of the Middle Ages, with a supplement of horsepond and other modern inventions. Mary smiled at the good lady's vehemence.

"My dear Mrs. Murgatroyd, you really shouldn't be so severe. Mr. Slythorpe is a little peculiar, but I have no doubt he means kindly, and you know he is the trustee of poor papa's will."

"I know he is, my dear, and I wish he wasn't. I know he shouldn't be trustee to a tom-cat of mine, drat him!"

"Now, really, Mrs. Murgatroyd, you are too bad," said Mary, smiling in spite of herself. "I am sure poor Mr. Slythrope isn't nearly so dreadful as you make out."

At this point the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of the gentleman in question, and Mrs. Murgatroyd, passing him with a final sniff of abhorrence, quitted the apartment.

Mr. Slythorpe, for once in his life, appeared ill at ease. He was got up with his accustomed care, and the suggestion of scented soap which accompanied him was even stronger than usual; but his usual self-satisfied air was wanting. He evidently had something on his mind—some piece of rascality, a physiognomist would have conjectured, which he either had recently perpetrated, or was about to perpetrate. Let us hope that the physiognomist would have been wrong.

"My dear Miss Hope," he began, after the first greetings had been exchanged, "I grieve to be the bearer of very unpleasant intelligence."

Mary looked up with quiet indifference, scarcely believing that, after all she had gone through, any news, good or bad, could have for her more than the most passing interest. Slythorpe continued:

"I am sure that you will believe I did it for the best; but misfortunes will happen, you know, even with the utmost care and caution. I am sure I thought the investment was as safe as the bank; but there's no trusting anything nowadays."

"What is the misfortune, Mr. Slythorpe, for you haven't yet told me? Nothing very serious, I hope."

"Only too serious, my dear Ma—" he tried to say "Mary," but couldn't get it out, and substituted "Miss Hope"—"nothing less than the loss, I fear, of the whole of your little fortune."

Mary turned very pale, but gave no other sign of emotion. "How did it happen?" she said, with an effort.

"Your money was, as you know, in three per cents, where it produced a miserable £160 a year. In the hope of doing better for you, I sold out and invested it in a new mining company, the Wheal Marina, which promised to pay a minimum dividend of ten per cent., and so would have just trebled your income. And this morning I am grieved to find from the *Times* that the company is an utter smash. The directors have bolted, and the shareholders will lose every penny of their mony."

"Is all gone? Nothing left?"

"Not a sixpence, and you remain liable for calls to the amount of about as much more."

Poor Mary's fortitude quite gave way. "Oh dear, what shall I do! I haven't a friend in the world."

"No, no, don't say that, Miss Mary," said Slythorpe, in a gently patronizing manner; "it isn't as bad as that comes to. I haven't disguised my own feelings toward you; and, though you've lost your money, you know that needn't make any difference between you and me. My affection ain't of the mercenary sort; in fact, as I got you into the mess (though with the best of intentions, mind you), it's only fair I should get you out of it."

Mary had hidden her face in her hands, but she became aware, from the increased intensity of the all-pervading scented soap aroma, that Slythorpe was drawing nearer to her, and in another moment his arm was round her waist. She drew herself up proudly.

"Sir, I am willing to believe you mean kindly, but your offer, under such circumstances is an insult. Be good enough to leave me."

Slythorpe would have parleyed, but with the air of an outraged queen Mary Hope rang the bell, and, obedient to the summons, Mrs. Murgatroyd appeared.

"Open the door for Mr. Slythorpe, if you please."

"You'll be sorry for this, you'll find, Miss Hope," said Slythorpe; but Mary vouchsafed no answer, and the attorney retired discomfited, Mrs. Murgatroyd holding the door for him with an expression of thorough enjoyment. As soon as it was closed upon him, she bounced back to Mary's room, and flung open the windows.

"Let's have a breath of fresh air, for goodness' sake, after that nasty, slimy, scented serpent. I always feel as if the house wanted disin—what d'ye call it?—with Condy's Sea-salt or Tidman's Restorer, or some of them deidolizers, whenevever he's been in it. Why, my dear lamb, whatever is the matter?"

Poor Mary's overwrought nerves had at last given way, and she fell upon the sofa in a fit of violent hysterics. Mrs. Murgatroyd, with motherly instinct, let her emotion have its way, and she was soon so far recovered as to be able with many tears to tell the story of this new misfortune, finally crying herself to sleep on the good old woman's sympathizing bosom.

CHAPTER III.

It was two days after the scene recorded in our last chapter, and Mary Hope, with the *Times* before her, was answering advertisements for a governess. Mary was not one to sit still under the pressure of calamity, however heavy, and having got over the first shock of her misfortune, at once set about bravely to earn her own livelihood. With this view she was now seeking to procure a situation, either as governess or companion, entering upon her task with a brave heart, though she well knew the trials to which such a position would probably expose her. She had answered three advertisements, and had folded and sealed her letters, and now, with her open desk before her, was counting her little store of ready money, and calculating how long she could at any rate subsist before she found employment. In replacing her purse, her hand fell upon a portrait, which she took out, and gazed at fondly. "Dear old Geoffrey, if you had lived, how different my future would have been! I suppose I ought to say God's will be done, but, oh, it's very, very hard!" A few moments she continued gazing through her tears at the portrait, when a sharp knock at the outer door startled her, and she replaced it in the desk. She heard Mrs. Murgatroyd in conversation with some one, and then a quick, well-remembered voice said: "Where? This room!" And in another moment the door was flung open, and Mary Hope was sobbing in her lost lover's arms.

After the blissful excitement of the first meeting had subsided, a season of mutual explanations followed. Geoffrey Howard had been dangerously wounded, and had been a prisoner for the greater part of a year in an Indian dungeon, where for many weeks his life had hung on a thread by reason of an attack of malignant fever. His worn and sallow features, his skin bronzed to Oriental swartness, and the scar of a deep sabercut across his cheek, scarce hidden by a rather ragged beard, bore eloquent witness to the perils he had passed through. He had landed in England but twelve hours previously, and had lost not a moment in seeking the presence of his darling and her father, for he was, of course, ignorant of Bernard Hope's death. Mary, too, had much to tell, and nestling by Geoffrey's side, her little white fingers hidden in the rugged brown hands of her lover, which held them as though they would never again let them go, she told him all she had gone through—the loss of her father, the history of the will, and lastly the loss of her little fortune.

"I don't understand it," said Geoffrey. "The man has been playing some very deep game."

"Perhaps he really wished to get me more—what do you call it?—interest for my money. I daresay it was meant kindly enough, though it has happened so unfortunately."

"I don't believe it, darling. If he had really had your interest at heart he would have regarded safety before all things. I strongly suspect that if all had gone well you would simply have received your three per cent., and Mr. Slythorpe would have pocketed the difference."

"O Geoffrey, Geoffrey! I'm afraid you have come home very uncharitable. Beside, what does it matter about a lot of stupid money, now I have got you back again? Unless, indeed, you would have liked me better for having the money."

There was only one possible answer to such an accusation, and Maj. Howard made it—that is to say, he called Mary a little goose, kissed her, and dropped the subject, having taken care, however, to ascertain the address of Mr. Slythorpe and the name of the company in which Mary's money had been lost. On leaving her he took a hansom cab and drove to the office of the liquidator of the company, when, on his stating that he desired to make some inquiries on behalf of one of their shareholders, Mr. Slythorpe, he was informed, to his astonishment, that there was not, and never had been, any shareholder of that name on the books of the company. He next inquired whether, perchance, the shares were standing in Miss Hope's own name, and again was answered in the negative. Utterly bewildered, he drove to Mr. Slythorpe's office. Mr. Slythorpe was at home, and he speedily found himself in the attorney's presence. Mr. Slythorpe was a little nervous. He was always a little nervous with strangers till he knew their business; and Maj. Howard's announcement that he had called on behalf of Miss Mary Hope did not tend to increase his confidence. He was, however, far from suspecting Maj. Howard's identity, but jumped to the conclusion that he was a hostile solicitor employed by Miss Hope to call him to account. Maj. Howard's next remark tended to confirm that impression.

"You stated to Miss Hope, I think, a couple of days ago, that the property bequeathed to her by her father's will had been invested in the Wheal Marina Company, which has just come to grief. You are of course aware that an investment upon such a rotten security was a gross breach of trust, for which you are liable."

"Not at all; the power of investment is unlimited. Indeed, shares of companies are specially included."

"You are certain of that?"

"Quite so. I drew the will myself."

"Very good. The shares stood, I suppose, in your own name."

"Ye–es; in my name of course as sole trustee."

"Then pray how is it, Mr. Slythorpe, that I don't find your name among the list of shareholders of the company?"

Mr. Slythorpe's countenance fell.

"Because—because—I may as well make a clean breast of it—to tell you the truth, the money never was in that company at all. It was a false alarm, sir, a false alarm."

"Then where on earth is the money, sir? And what do you mean by a false alarm?"

"I'll tell you if you'll have a little patience. As a brother solicitor, I'm sure you won't press harder on me than you're quite obliged. Miss Hope's money is in the Wheal Mary Ann, one of the most flourishing companies going, and her shares are worth just double what I gave for them."

"Then what on earth induced you——"

"I'll tell you. Between ourselves, I've taken an uncommon fancy to Miss Hope, and I had made up my mind to make her Mrs. S.; but somehow she didn't take to me quite as kindly as I could have wished. Now, the other morning when I took up the *Times*, almost the first thing I caught sight of was the smash of the Wheal Marina, and the similarity of name gave me quite a turn, for just at the first moment I thought it was the Wheal Mary Ann. And then the thought struck me, "If it only had been, may lady, you'd have been glad enough to say 'Yes' to Samuel Slythorpe." And then I thought I'd try it. It was merely a little innocent practical joke—a *roose d'amour*, sir; a mere *roose d'amour*." And Mr. Slythorpe smiled.

"You atrocious scoundrel!"

There was a sudden blow, a heavy crash, and Mr. Samuel Slythorpe measured his length on the floor. The clerk outside hearing the downfall, popped his head into the room, but seeing the state of things discreetly retired again, remarking:

"Beg pardon; thought you rang, sir."

Meanwhile Maj. Howard, having knocked Slythorpe down, proceeded to pull him up again; and with his own dandy cane, which stood by the side of the fireplace, gave him one of the most tremendous thrashings ever recorded in the pages of history. And the clerk in the outer office, who owed Slythorpe many a grudge for acts of petty tyranny, listened at the door, smiling pleasantly at each "swish" of the descending cane, and finally indulging in a war dance expressive of triumph and exultation round the office-stool.

A fortnight later Maj. Howard, looking wonderfully better in health and strength, stood before the altar of a quiet city church with a graceful little figure by his side. And with no pomp or ceremony, no breakfast, no speeches, no wedding guests, with only good Mrs. Murgatroyd for bridesmaid, the two true lovers were made one. And six months afterward, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the great assault case of Slythorpe *vs.* Howard was tried. And when the lawyers on both sides had had their say, the presiding Judge said: "Gentlemen of the jury, it is not disputed that a very violent assault was committed on the plaintiff, and he is therefore entitled to your verdict. But, in assessing the damages, gentlemen, you will consider the general merits of the case and give the plaintiff only such compensation as you think he fairly deserves." And the jury, in awarding one farthing by way of damages, expressed their unanimous regret that there wasn't a smaller coin.—*London Society.*

Cures Effected by Laughter.

Laughter has often dissipated disease and preserved life by a sudden effort of nature. We are told that the great Erasmus laughed so heartily at a satirical remark that he broke a tumor and recovered his health. Joubert gives two similar instances. A patient being very low, the physician who had ordered a dose of rhubarb countermanded it, and the medicine was left on the table. A monkey in the room, jumping up, discovered the goblet, and, having tasted, made a terrible grimace. Again putting only his tongue to it, he perceived some sweetness of the dissolved manna, while the rhubarb had sunk to the bottom. Thus emboldened, he swallowed the whole, but found it such a nauseous potion that after many strange and fantastic grimaces he ground his teeth in agony, and in a violent fury threw the goblet on the floor. The whole affair was so ludicrous that the sick man burst into repeated peals of laughter, and the recovery of cheerfulness led to health. Another case recorded is that two individuals were lying in one room very sick—one with brain fever and the other with an aggravated case of mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick with fever would recover. A person was engaged to watch one night, his duty being to wake the nurse whenever it became necessary to take the medicine. In the course of the night both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever patient his potion. He was unable to speak loud, or to move any portion of his body except his arms; but, seizing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor, and awakening both the nurse and fever patient. The incident struck both the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed most heartily at it for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patients vastly improved—said he had never known so sudden a turn for the better—and they both got well.—*Troy Times.*

—The sea-serpent hasn't turned up again, but one of his relatives has, if the Philadelphia *Press* can be believed. According to the *Press*, a Massachusetts fishing schooner, while lying at anchor recently, suddenly found itself moving through the water at the rate of fifteen knots an hour. When the crew recovered from their astonishment, they found that some monster of the bubbling deep, whose form they could dimly see outlined beneath the waves, had twisted its tail around the anchor cable and had started off in its fright with the vessel in tow. Fortunately for the schooner and the story teller, the cable broke, the monster carrying about 140 fathoms with him.

INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS.

—A lady in Rochester, N. Y., is a monomaniac on the subject of rats. Seeing her husband catching a couple of rats she was frightened, and continually insists one of them got away and took refuge in her stomach. Frequently she will grasp her sides and call upon her friends to help her catch the rat. Previously she had evinced no symptoms of insanity.

—Big Lake, in Irwin County, Georgia, began to run out about three months since at an opening in the bottom about the size of a flour barrel, and up to a short while ago ran down from a mile wide to several long to the dimensions of a few acres, when the whole country, far and near, came to witness the sight and get fish. Everybody was supplied with all he could carry away of the finest sizes and qualities of the finny tribe. The basin now presents bluffs sixty odd feet deep, and will probably refill in the course of a year or two.

—An American lady who had been visiting friends in Canada, crossed the St. Lawrence at Cape Vincent lately, and courteously invited the custom officer to examine her baggage. "There is nothing but wearing apparel in the trunks," she remarked, with a pretty smile. The officer unlocked the largest trunk, and, pushing aside a heap of stockings and overturning a layer of dress materials, pounced upon a dozen bottles of French brandy. "Do you call this wearing apparel?" he asked, sternly. "Why, yes," replied the lady, "they are my husband's night caps."

—The Silver City (Nev.) *Times*, of a recent date, says: "Some person in the mood of desperation attempted to perpetrate an act whose results might have been appalling, at shaft No. 2 of the Sutro tunnel, last Saturday. While the engineer in charge of the machinery at the shaft was absent, it is supposed in the air-compressor room, some one entered clandestinely and proceeded deliberately to fix things for a catalogue of accidents. He unscrewed certain bolts that made the brake powerless, disconnected the pipes that fed the boiler, and interfered with the operations of other portions of the machinery, so that if the boiler did not blow up or the cage fall down the shaft, something else of a serious nature would happen. Fortunately, the work of the villain was discovered before it had time to operate, and all parts of the machinery were inspected. It is not known who it was that resorted to such means for the working of revenge."

—A savage Memphis (Tenn.) youth, named A. M. Bond, shot and killed the father of his fourteen-year-old sweetheart, eighteen miles northwest of that city, a few mornings ago. He was a wild fellow, of unsteady habits, and the father discouraged his attentions to his schoolgirl daughter. Going to the house of Mr. Hill, he fired a shot-gun at him, with effect, through a window; then jumped in and emptied a rovolver into the dying man's body; then seized the girl, placed her on horseback, mounted himself, and after the fashion of young Lochinvar galloped to a minister in the neighborhood, where he demanded that the marriage ceremony be performed. The frantic and horrified girl begged to be released. The preacher refused to act, and called to parties passing to seize the desperate lover. The latter then shot and wounded a young man named Coleman, took a horse that belonged to one of the posse, mounted, and turning loose a Comanche yell, with a foul imprecation upon the people of the place, fled the scene and escaped.

How to Have a Patient Husband.

Always be a minute behind time in everything.

Patience is a great and glorious trait of character, and almost all men lack it. Keep them always waiting, and patince will, of course, ensue.

If he scolds, as very likely he will, tell him not to be in such a tantrum—it is not becoming in a man of his age.

When he wants to read you some interesting item in the daily paper, tell him to wait just one minute, while you do this or that. Newspaper paragraphs will last, and if his interest in having your sympathy in the *bon mot* dies out with waiting, why let it die

If he is going away on the early train, and asks you to sew a button on his shirt-collar, let it alone till morning. There is no hurry. The later it is sewed on the less likely it will be to come off before he returns. You can do it in the morning while he is swearing over those cuff-buttons, which will not go in to their appropriate button-holes. Even if he does have to run to catch the train, never mind; it'll do him no harm. Running is good exercise, especially when a person has a satchel and umbrella in one hand, and an overcoat and two paper parcels to manage with the other.

Make him wait for his dinner. He will have a better appetite. Nobody relishes a dinner half so much if it is all ready. He can whistle the tunes he knows, and trot his toes, and drum on the table with his knuckles, and indulge in various other soul-elevating amusements, while he is waiting. And patience will be doing her work all the time. Yes, to be sure.

If he ventures to remonstrate, as perhaps he will, wither him with a look, and tell him that men should have higher subjects of thought than the mere filling of their stomachs.

If you are at all religious, you can throw in something about the "eternal interests of his soul," by way of a clincher. Hungry men generally like to have theological questions brought to their notice. A man's head is clearer, our physiologists say, when his stomach is empty.

If he is going to take you to ride, be a few minutes behind time, especially if he has a fidgety horse. Most men like to wait at the front door, with the horse curveting, and backing the buggy over the curbstone, and biting at the lamp-posts and shade-trees, and pawing up the gravel, and making things generally lively.

Let the horse wait; it will teach him to stand. Horses were made to wait; it is their duty, and they should be broken so that horse-flies, as large as bumble-bees, may crawl on them by the quart, and they never lift a tail by way of retaliation.

When you are going to church with your husband, contrive to be a little behind. You can manage it readily enough by going back to your room and curling those stray locks of hair above your eyebrows over again; and then you might as well "do over your chignon, while you are about it." Your husband must learn to wait.

And when you go into church, the services will probably have commenced, and it will be a diversion to the congregation to turn round and look at you, and the Rev. Mr. Juniper's prayer, which will be in progress, will not seem half so long-winded for the interruption.

Make him wait for everything, on any occasion, and by the time you have drilled him for fifty years, or less, he will either have developed a patient disposition, or he will have gone off to play cavalier to some woman who is never behind time.—*Kate Thorn, in N. Y. Weekly.*

A Dangerous Enemy.

With sunshine and an open fire, there is only one other customary enemy to be got rid of in the bedroom, and that is, the fixed wash-stand. This machine is useful enough in public places—in hotels and restaurants—but ought to be banished, both for sanitary and æsthetic reasons, from our domestic life. Leaving out of view the expense of plumbing arrangements, their liability to get out of order, the frequency with which they get stopped up, the freezing in winter, and all the evils water and drain-pipes are heir to, I believe it is now admitted that the drain-pipes are the source of a great deal of the disease of our cities, and even of our country towns. Convinced of this, and seeing no certain way to prevent the evil so long as drain-pipes are allowed in bedrooms, many people nowadays are giving up fixed washing-stands altogether, and substituting the old-fashioned arrangement of a movable piece of furniture, with movable apparatus, the water brought in pitchers, and the slops carried bodily away in their native slop-jars.—*Clarence Cook, in Scribner for January.*

GREAT as is the mileage of some American railways, they are all surpassed by the greatest French railway system, the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean. At the close of 1875 the line in operation comprised 3,195 miles, and the company is constructing, or has obtained concessions for, 1,228¾ miles more, which, when completed, will make the system embrace 4,423¾ miles. And still the directors are considering other schemes of extension.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1877 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1877 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

THE PRODIGAL.

Inheritors of vast wealth are proverbially spendthrifts. The golden ore is dug from the mine, refined and coined by the labor of other hands and the sweat of other brows. Like children playing with an expensive toy, they can form no just estimate of its value. When the donor weighed it, he cast into the balance so many days of unremitting and fatiguing toil, so many anxious and sleepless nights, so much self-denial and so much care. But the inheritor into his balance throws only—pleasure. The one values it by what it cost him; the other, for what it will purchase. Like the prodigal in the Scripture parable, he thoughtlessly expends it to gratify the caprice and cravings of his nature. Then comes the last scene—the misery, the remorse, and the long and wearisome journey back to the home of frugal industry. But there are other prodigals. On her favorites our bounteous parent, Nature, has lavished her richest treasure—health. But the prodigal values it lightly, for it cost him naught, and recklessly squanders it in riotous living. Present pleasure obscures future want. Soon the curtain rises on the last scene. We see him helpless, impoverished—the rich treasures of body and mind all lost—in misery and despair. Remorseful Conscience holds up to him the mirror of memory. In his own reckless folly he perceives the cause of his present pain. He resolves to return. The journey is long and tedious, but if he perseveringly follows the right road, he will at length see the haven of his hopes in the distance, and Nature, seeing her invalid child afar off, will come out to meet him, and receive him back with love and blessing. To find the right road homeward, the suffering prodigal should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." Therein it is completely mapped out, its landmarks all indicated and its milestones all numbered. Read it. Price $1.50 (postage prepaid). Address the author and publisher, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years and have tried every known remedy without avail until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you which gave me almost instant relief. It being a constitutional as well as a local remedy, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE,
DENVER, Sept. 28, 1875. With Jenson, Bliss & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen,—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH,
DENVER, Oct. 4, 1875. of Smith & Doll.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen,—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, and it is the only thing that has given me relief. I therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly, W. S. DECKER.
DENVER, Oct. 1, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

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CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER:
Gentlemen,—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully,

Mrs. FRANCES HARRIMAN.
ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—The poet Whittier lives with the utmost simplicity, and expects to survive a hundred years.

—Bret Harte will soon start for Switzerland, where, it is to be presumed, they Alpine to see the great American litterateur.

—Baron Palm used to roam the streets of Chicago. He was a soft-faced, pompous sort of a fellow, and sported a badge on his right lapel.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The old law office of Thaddeus Stevens, in Lancaster, is now used as a barber-shop, a change from Blackstone to whetstone, and from Chitty to chatty.

—The Rev. Edward L. Sears, LL. D., the editor of the *International Review*, who recently died in New York, was born in Ireland, and was a graduate of Dublin University. One of his last wishes was that his death should be announced by cable to the press in Ire'and.

—The Chicago *Alliance*, of which Prof. Swing is editor-in-chief, has just been making some important changes. F. B. McClure, the managing editor, has retired, and is succeeded by H. L. Ensign. Washington Gladden and Arthur Swazey are also announced as writers.

—John Taylor Johnston, whose recent misfortunes in New Jersey Central determined him to dispose of his fine picture-gallery at auction, inherited a fortune of $2,000,000 from his father. He bought New Jersey Central when it was above par, and still holds about a million dollars face value, while the market-value has declined to thirty-four.

—Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, in her home at Colorado Springs, is said to carry out her favorite notion of a symphony in colors. The corners of her parlor are decorated with huge Chinese fans, brilliant with colors; the folding-doors between the back and front parlors have been removed, and their place supplied by Indian blankets, gorgeous with yellow, purple, red, blue and green. In her bedroom, the furniture is jet black, ornamented with lines of vivid scarlet.

—The new Speaker of the House, Randall, is a native of Philadelphia, and is now in the prime of his powers. He was carefully educated, and was trained in commercial life to a thorough knowledge of practical finance. After serving for four years in the city government of Philadelphia and for two in the Senate of Pennsylvania, he was sent to Congress in 1862 as a member from the First District of Pennsylvania. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, having been re-elected, he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency and on Expenditures in the State Department. He has been continuously re-elected ever since, and is therefore one of the oldest members of the present House in point of actual service.

—A Hartford humorist—may it have been Mark Twain?—heard a good and new story which was said to be original with a man in Vermont. The Hartford humorist, being a professional writer, though he could make something of the material suggested, and consequently wrote to Vermont, asking the original author to jot down the incidents as exactly as he could remember them. A check for fifty dollars was inclosed, "as a sort of copyright payment," and the Vermonter was specially enjoined not to give the story a wider publicity than that which it already enjoyed. In a few days there came to Hartford a marked copy of a Vermont newspaper with a letter stating that the person addressed there was not accustomed to the use of the pen, and had been obliged to call the village editor to his assistance. The latter had been very glad to get the story and had printed it gratuitously, and was quite willing that it should be copied. The Vermont man was very thankful for the fifty dollars.

What a Woman Can Do.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children; and, if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence and tact, she can secure to her partner and to herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the anxiety of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health, if disease has overtasked his powers. By her counsel and her love she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her examples, her precepts and her sex's insight into character, she can mold her children, however adverse their disposition, into noble men and women. And by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate and spiritualize all who come within reach; so that, with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated. She can do much, alas! perhaps more, to degrade man if she chooses to do it. Who can estimate the evils that woman has the power to do? As a wife she can ruin her husband by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a demon and an outcast of a man who might otherwise become a good member of society. She can bring bickerings, strife and discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes into vile men and women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil, instead of an angel of good. Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and arid desert, covered with the scorn of all evil passion, and swept by the bitter blast of everlasting death. This is what woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy work, as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher road to travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman's.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

A Riot at a Funeral.

A CURIOUS dispute occurred at a funeral in Ireland the other day. It seems, according to the *Freedman's Journal*, that two men, Thomas Slattery, and his son-in-law, Patrick Clancy, were found drowned in a little river on the roadside, about eight miles from Nenagh. A car and a dead horse were also found in the river.

At an inquest held on the bodies a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned by the jury, the impression being that neither of the men was drunk, but that they were accidentally thrown into the river by the upsetting of the car. Thus far, barring the result of the unfortunate casualty, matters went comfortably enough. The men were dead, but no stigma rested on their characters, and it only remained to deposit their bodies in their last resting-place.

Here, however, a question of an extremely painful and embarrassing nature arose at the last moment. When the coffins containing the remains arrived at the graveyard, the friends of Slattery insisted on "their corpse" entering the graveyard and being buried before the corpse of the Clancy party. On the other hand, Clancy's friends were equally determined that this honor should be paid to "their corpse," the idea being that the corpse brought into the cemetery and buried last would have to act as servitor to the other in the next world. The result of the discussion was a general fight, and several broken heads and bleeding noses.

The American Farmer.

THE themes which engage the pen of the agricultural writer from week to week are happily most pleasing and inspiring. The land is fertile and fruitful; the occupants are the owners thereof, and they possess the knowledge and arts of the most advanced nations of Europe. The people enjoy perfect security of property, and fear no interference, or power which might check or impair their onward course of material prosperity. This independence and personal sovereignty begets independence and exaltation of character. Intelligence is a result of the ownership of property everywhere, but especially under this democratic Government, where there are no powerful and tyrannical land owners to oppress the smaller proprietors and the poor who own no land.

M. de Sismondi might have written with even more force about the advantages which the ownership of property gives a people, if he had visited America instead of Switzerland; but his words are so well chosen, and suit our present purpose so well, that we cannot refrain from quoting his remarks about Swiss farmers. He says: "It is from Switzerland we learn that agriculture practiced by the very persons who enjoy its fruits suffices to procure great comforts for a very numerous population; a great independence of character, arising from independence of position; a great commerce of consumption, the result of the easy circumstances of the inhabitants, even in a country whose climate is rude, whose soil is but moderately fertile, and where late frosts and the inconstancy of seasons often blight the hopes of the cultivator. It is impossible to see without admiration those timber houses of the poorest peasant, so fast, so well closed in, so covered with carvings. In the interior spacious corridors separate the different chambers of the numerous family; each chamber has but one bed which is abundantly furnished with curtains, bedclothes and the whitest linen; carefully kept furniture surrounds it; the wardrobes are filled with clothes; the dairy is vast, well-aired and of exquisite cleanness; under the same roof is a great provision of corn, salt meat, cheese and wood; in the cow-houses are the finest and most carefully tended cattle in Europe; the garden is planted with flowers, both men and women are cleanly and warmly clad, the women preserve with pride their ancient costume; all carry in their faces the impress of health and strength."

With this eminent writer in behalf of Swiss farmers, we point with greatest pride to American cultivators, whose comfort, intelligence, strength of purpose and confidence in the future of their country; whose abilities for work, for mental calculation, for civil or military duties are not surpassed by any people.

No class of men are more respected than the agriculturists who are intelligent and well to do in the world. The difference between the farmers of America who own the acres they cultivate, and the English farmers who are only tenants of the estates which belong to the nobles, in social and mental condition, in spirit and business enterprise is so wide that a true picture of the two classes would look almost incredible.

The farms of the Swiss, German, French or English peasant proprietors, as they are termed, are much smaller than the farms in America, and are more thoroughly tilled. Nothing indeed can exceed the industry of the Swiss and German farmers. From the small child to the old grandfather all have certain fixed duties, which are diligently and faithfully attended to. Mr. Howitt says they labor early and late. There is not an hour of the year they do not find unceasing occupation. In the depth of winter they find something to do. They carry out manure to their lands while the frost is in them.

We have few examples of such untiring work. It is not perhaps so necessary, yet if American farmers were to take a few lessons in German and Swiss industry and economy they would doubtless be benefited in more than one way. The ease with which our farmers grow their crops and cattle gives them more leisure for mental culture, but it has a tendency to disturb that steady, systematic labor which makse the farms of the European peasants so productive and beautiful, and which furnishes them with everything which a plain simple living requires.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Hang Your Gates Higher.

In regions of country where snow obstructs the free swinging of gates it will save a vast amount of shoveling snow to hang the gates higher on the hinge post. When it is not necessary to open and close a gate frequently it may be removed from the hinges so that the gateway may be entirely clear. When the hinge post is sufficiently high to receive another set of hinges, say one foot or more above those that are already secured to the post, by employing another set of hinge hooks the gate may be hung a foot or more higher than its proper place in the summer. By this means the gate will swing freely over the snow, except when it falls to an unusual depth. When the hinge post is short let a piece of timber or large scantling be bolted to the hinge post, then drive another set of hinge hooks into this timber, on which the gate can be hung two or more feet from the ground, if it is desirable to have it swing so high above the ground.

Hinges are frequently driven so firmly into posts or growing trees that it is difficult to draw them out Whenever it is desirable to draw out such a hinge bore a hole a trifle larger than the hinge close to it on the under side. The hinge can then be driven downward into the hole and taken out with facility. A large nail or a spike, even when it is driven clear to the head, can be taken out simply by boring a hole close to it as deep as the spike is driven into the timber, and then with a steel punch or nail set about crowding the spike into the hole.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A Chinaman, who was arrested in San Francisco on a charge of burgulary, made a most absurd attempt to commit suicide. He turned on the gas in his cell and putting his nose to the burner, inhaled the contents. The attendants took him out doors and asked him what he had been trying to do. "Me likee die," quoth Ah Quong.

1877.

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HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Cobœa Scandens, so long used as an out-door climber, is one of the best possible plants for the house. It grows rapidly, and will flower all through the winter. Its blossoms are bell-shaped. They are first green—changing to a deep violet blue—and its vines, with their delicate tracery of leaves, trained about the side, and over a window, make a most graceful picture.

—A writer of observation has this hint to farmers living near towns and stations: "To see good farming, large crops and the best improvements, one must get seven or eight miles away from a railroad, or at least a railroad station Where there is easy opportunity to reach the nearest railroad station, the average farmer is pretty sure to visit town daily and spend a large share of his time there in bad weather."

—Scalloped Oysters.—Have ready an earthen baking-dish, well buttered, sprinkle in a layer of rolled crackers, then a layer of good fat oysters, a little pepper, salt, and bits of butter; another layer of crackers, another of oysters, then seasoning as before, and so on until the dish is filled; have the top covered with crackers; turn over it a cup of the oyster liquor. Set it in the oven for thirty or forty minutes.

—A farmer says: After the family soap has been made in the spring, the grease that accumulates and is laid aside during the summer, often gets maggoty. To avoid this, the following is a good plan: Have a kettle full of lye, and throw all bacon rinds, etc., into this kettle, and when fall comes you will be surprised at the nice lot of soft soap you will have; and even if a rat falls in, he will be changed into soap just the same.

—Suet Pudding.—To two coffee cups of flour, with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder stirred thoroughly through it, add one coffee cup of finely-chopped suet; one teaspoonful of salt; one well-beaten egg; one pint of sweet milk. Grease a tin-pail, pour the mixture into it, cover, set it in a kettle of boiling water, and let it boil constantly two hours. Renew the water as it evaporates with boiling water from the tea-kettle. Send to the table hot. Serve with lemon-sauce.

—White Mountain Cake.—Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and one pound of sugar. In one pound of flour mix one teaspoonful cream tartar. In half a pint of milk dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda. Add to the butter and sugar the yelks of six well-beaten eggs. Mix well; then add the flour and tartar, and lastly the milk and soda. Bake quickly in jelly cake pans, and spread between icing beaten very light and flavored with lemon or vanilla. Ice the last cake over the top.

—Children's Pudding.—Fill an earthen baking dish with finely-chopped apples. Season with sugar and nutmeg; add a little water. Set it on the back of the range until the apples are tender. Then make a crust of one teacup of sweet milk; one tablespoonful of butter; a little salt; one teaspoonful of baking-powder; flour enough to roll out. Lay the crust on top of the apples and bake. To be eaten hot with sweet sauce, flavored with lemon or vanilla. Other kinds of fruit may be used in the same manner.

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Beautiful Patterns for Dolls, 15, 20, and 25 inches in height. The set includes thirteen garments—polonaise, basque, jacket, water-proof, hood, chemise, drawers, overskirt, skirt, apron, petticoat, night-dress, and wrapper, with illustrations and descriptions. Price 10 cts. per set, post-free. Address MME. DEMOREST, 17 E. 14th St., N. Y. Sold at all Toy stores or at Mme. Demorest's agencies everywhere. *

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Splendid holiday novelties, New Year's stories, New Year's presents, New Year's pictures, New Year's music, New Year's cabinet gems, New Year's chromos, New Year's poetry, New Year's chromo bookmarks, New Year's household, New Year's fashions, New Year's etiquette, New Year's greetings, and other holiday novelties, with rare literary gems and full-size patterns, in the splendid holiday January number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*, 25 cents, post-free, yearly $3, with a splendid Premium. Do not fail to see the January number, with three beautiful cabinet and artistic oil chromos, worth several times the cost of the magazine. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 E. 14th St., N. Y. * *

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O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

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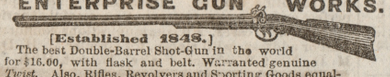

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For promoting the growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.

The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

BOSTON, July 19.
MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.:
For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.
By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.
Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. EDDY.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, 1864.
MESSRS. BURNETT & Co.:
When my daughter's hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.
Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly.
With respect, WM. S. EDDY.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, *Manufacturers and Proprietors.*

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The country has passed through a fierce Presidential contest, and the result has been left in a dangerous and unsatisfactory shape, on account of the unprecedented closeness of the election, the angry disputes as to the votes of certain States, and the failure of the Constitution to provide any tribunal to solve doubts or decide contested points.

GOV. HAYES ELECTED.

From the best light before it, THE TRIBUNE believes that Hayes has received 185 Electoral votes against 184 for Tilden, and is therefore entitled to be inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1877. The highest good of the South, as well as of the North, would be best promoted by his occupancy of the Executive Chair.

DANGER OF ANOTHER WAR.

But there are grave apprehensions that a ruffianly, ravenous crowd of office-seekers may resort to lawless and violent means to induct the defeated candidate into the office of Chief Magistrate. All peace-loving and law-abiding men, irrespective of party, must stand together in this crisis, and crush out the incendiary demagogues who are threatening to light the torch of internecine war, which would bring ruin and destruction upon the country.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful and exciting of any since the War. THE TRIBUNE will do everything in its power to have the new President peacefully and lawfully inaugurated, and to restore harmony and confidence in the future. Let us never despair of the Republic.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

While THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a Republican newspaper, and contributed as much as any other in the United States to the success of its party, it is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views, and aims to be right rather than partisan; and, while holding party high it holds the country higher.

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Literary, political, financial, social and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

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Local Matters.

The Suspended Banking Firm. —Statement of the Assignees.

[We give herewith the statement of the assignees, Messrs. Ninde and Cutcheon. Our readers will discover that the assets are $8,144.50 in excess of the liabilities. If the paper mills can be retained by the firm, and kept running, every creditor will get his dues, dollar for dollar. To this end, every creditor and depositor can do no better than to take the preferred stock mentioned below, on which the Company guarantee a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. It is for the interest of all concerned to rally around and sustain the firm. It has done much for Ypsilanti. A large number of employees are dependent for their daily bread upon the running of the mills.]

YPSILANTI, Mich., Dec. 28, 1876.

To the Creditors of Cornwell, Hemphill & Co.

The condition of the Banking House of Cornwell. Hemphill & Co., when their affairs came into our hands, is shown by the following statement:

ASSETS,

Furniture (including vault and safe)	$3,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	15,000.00
Bills Receivable	68,104.08
Overdrafts	2,553.76
In Bank	1,076.79
16-25 Fair Grounds	2,800.00
Total	$94,514.63

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$85,301.78	
" Banks	1,068.35	$86,370.13

This statement exhibits the assets as they are represented by the books of the Company. So large a share of these assets consist of the liabilities of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, that the amount which may be realized from them depends largely on the future successful operation of the paper mills. In these stringent times, to make hasty sales and forced collections would, in our judgment, prove disastrous to the interests of the creditors, and consequently we cannot encourage them to expect an early dividend.

In the meantime, the Ypsilanti Paper Co. offers to pay any liabilities of Cornwell, Hemphill & Co. in preferred stock, to be issued by the Ypsilanti Paper Company, with a guaranty of a dividend of eight per cent. per annum, payable on 1st July and January of each year.

THOMAS NINDE, S. M. CUTCHEON, } Assignees.

—The ladies of St. Lukes Church will give a social at the Parsonage on New Year's eve. Admission with refreshments 10cts. Oysters extra. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

CHRISTMAS TREE AT ST. LUKE'S.—Our reporter intended to have been present, but was detained. The presentations were made Thursday evening, and was the greatest success ever had in the line of beautiful and costly gifts to the children, teachers and the rector.

—The people of Emmet County are already suffering and likely to suffer more unless they receive aid. They make through the pastors of churches and leading men of Petosky, an earnest plea for help. The following telegram, received from the President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Co., explains itself, and shows the generosity of Mr. Hughart:

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 9th, 3 P. M.
Will carry all supplies free.
W. O. HUGHART.

All communications and supplies should be addressed to Rev. R. Bird, Chairman of the Relief Committee, Petoskey, Emmet County, Mich.

—The following correspondence tells a story of generosity much to the praise of Mrs. Follett, and we may safely say well earned and deserved by the fire company. We understand that the check was one of $50.00.

YPSILANTI, Dec. 19, 1876.

To F. P. BOGARDUS, Chief Engineer.

Dear Sir: I know not how to express my gratitude to you and other members of the Cornwell Fire Company for your heroic exertions in the severe cold of last night, in saving the Masonic Hall Block from destruction by fire. Please accept for the benefit of your Company the enclosed check, which in no degree represents my grateful sense of the value of your services.

MRS. E. N. FOLLETT.

MRS. E. N. FOLLETT:

Madam: In behalf of the Cornwell Fire Company, I beg to return our sincere thanks for the very liberal donation made to our funds.

And while duly recognizing the generosity of the gift, permit me to say we value quite as much the appreciation of the services we rendered, as expressed in your courteous letter.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours
EDWARD BATWELL, M. D.,
Foreman Cornwell Fire Company.

—Our cotemporary is in hot water. Read these extracts from the *Sentinel*, and all in one issue:

"*It only remains to go in boldly, ascertain the right as nearly as possible, and stand by it, come* WAR *or peace, come life or death.* * * * Never again will an armed North precipitate itself on the South, under Chandler's banner. Never again will the Democracy furnish soldiers to fight Radical battles. War, if it comes, will be in defense of a free election at home. * * * What shall we say of submission to such an outrage?"

One thing is evident. Woodruff is preparing to fight. No doubt his regimentals are already ordered. When Hayes is inaugurated, there will be a lone man, armed as the law provides, and mailed from head to foot, issuing from the *Sentinel* office. Stern and savage determination will be seen in his countenance, as he flashes his sword and summons his imaginary battalions to the awful conflict. As he marches up and down our streets, what a sight will there be, my countrymen! The puppies and cats will scatter to their hiding places. The little children, screaming, will seek their mothers' aprons, and the women from every part of the city gathering their broom-sticks to meet the blood-thirsty invader. For in his madness and hate, and thirst for gore, he will not recognize friend or foe. We advise our women, the mothers of Ypsilanti, to prepare for that terrible day,—March 5th, 1877. Guard well the *Sentinel* office, and don't allow this dangerous enemy to get abroad. As an ounce of prevention, however, is said to be worth a pound of cure, we recommend a committee of ladies to go and see Mrs. W., and get her to promise that whenever Mr. W. has the war fever on, and is about to write a flaming war editorial, to take him by the ear and lead him to the wood-pile, and compel him to saw until he has sweat the cursed spirit out of his system. One thing is certain: unless Woodruff can be tamed, there is going to be an awful slaughter of the innocents in Ypsilanti.

—The following poem, a Christmas Carol, was read before the Sunday-school on the Plains, last Saturday evening, by Mrs. Clinton Spencer:

CAROL.

1. Carol, Christians, carol,
Sing your sweetest lay,
For the glorious dawning
Of this Christmas day.

2. Wreathe your greenest garland,
Pine tree, box and fir,
Bring your fragrant offerings,
Frankincense and myrrh,

3. For the holy Christ-child
Born in manger low,
In the solemn midnight,
Centuries ago.

4. Oh! that wondrous picture,
Drawn for shepherd eyes,
Angel forms, and voices,
Fill the starry skies.

5. Oh! that chant celestial,
Sung so long ago,
Floating down through ages,
Clear, and sweet, and low.

6. Rings the Seraph's solo,
Through the trembling air,
"Follow ye yon star beam,
Christ your Lord is there.

7. Then the mighty chorus
Filling heaven's dome,
"Glory in the highest,
Christ the Lord is come!"

8. Ring, Angelic voices!
Golden harp-strings ring,
Christ is born, incarnate,
Prophet, Priest, and King.

9. Prince of the house of David,
Lily undefiled,
Star of our salvation,
Sinless little child!

10. Born in a stable lowly,
Lord of life and light,
Oh! may our allelnias
Rise to Thee to-night!

11. Then carol, carol, Christians,
Chant your sweetest lay
To your God incarnate,
Born this Christmas day.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Time Table, Nov. 26, '76.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	5 00	8 30	4 00	5 15	9 00
Michigan City	7 32	10 40	6 30	7 40	11 15
New Buffalo	7 55	11 00	6 55	7 59	11 40
		P. M.			A. M.
Niles	9 00	11 52	8 20	8 55	12 35
Kalamazoo	10 50	1 16	10 10	10 25	2 17
Battle Creek	11 45	2 00		11 16	3 15
	P. M.				
Marshall	12 45	2 20		11 38	3 49
Albion	1 14	3 02	Jack Ex.	11 59	4 07
				A. M.	
Jackson .....Ar.		3 40	A. M.	12 45	4 55
Jackson .....Lv.	2 15		7 15		
Chelsea	3 10	4 23	8 10	1 36	5 50
Dexter	3 25	4 37	8 25	1 50	6 09
Ann Arbor	3 52	4 55	9 05	2 10	6 28
Ypsilanti	4 15	5 10	10 00	2 27	6 48
Wayne Junction	4 43	5 29	9 57	2 48	7 10
G. T. Junction	5 30	6 00	10 45	3 20	7 55
Detroit .....Ar.	5 45	6 15	11 00	3 35	8 10

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit .....Lv.	7 00	9 10	4 20	6 05	10 15
G. T. Junction	7 15	9 55	4 35	6 20	10 35
Wayne Junction	7 46	9 50	5 18	6 57	11 03
Ypsilanti	8 05	10 17	5 50	7 25	11 25
Ann Arbor	8 35	10 35	6 12	7 45	11 39
Dexter	9 20	11 21	6 38	8 23	11 59
Chelsea	9 43	11 35	6 58	8 40	12 14
		P. M.			A. M.
Jackson .....Ar.			8 00	9 30	1 00
Jackson .....Lv.	10 45	12 20			
	P. M.		*Kal. Ac'n.		
Marshall	12 25	1 35		11 06	2 03
Battle Creek	12 52	2 22		11 36	2 30
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	1 55	3 09	4 00	12 36	3 20
Niles	3 55	4 51	6 19	2 35	5 20
Michigan City	5 25	6 10	7 45	4 10	6 40
Chicago.....Ar	8 00	8 30	10 25	6 55	9 00

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Supt., Detroit.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l. Pass. and Ticket Agt., Chicago.

Detroit, Hillsdale & South-Western Railroad.

ARRIVE AT YPSILANTI.

Mail	5:05 P. M.
Express	8:30 A. M.

LEAVE YPSILANTI.

Express,	7:30 P. M.
Mail	8:35 A. M.

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COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Lucy Winter, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the law office of Thomas Ninde, in the City of Ypsilanti, in said County, on the 22d day of March and on the 22d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each of said days, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated December 22d, A. D. 1876.

WM. B. CLARK,
WM. B. MARTIN,
Commissioners.
668-672

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of William Dexter, late of said county deceased, hereby give notice that six months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the late residence of said deceased in the Township of York, in said County, on the 26th day of March, and on the 26th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., of each of said day, to receive, examine and adjust said claims.

Dated December 26th, A. D. 1876.

THOMAS H. FULLER,
JOSIAH U. FULLER,
Commissioners.
668-672

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred seventy three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of August, in the year aforesaid, at ten o'clock and fifteen minutes A. M., in Liber 49 of mortgages, on page 445, Benjamin F. Shelmire duly mortgaged to Charles King, Trustee of the St. Luke's L. A. Society, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, "All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The north eleven rods off of lot five hundred thirty seven in Norris, Follett, Joslin, and Skinner's addition." By an instrument of assignment dated the 30th day of December, 1875, and recorded in said Register's office on the second day of December, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages, on page 298, said Charles King, trustee aforesaid, duly assigned said mortgage to Helen M. Post. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is six hundred and eighty-two dollars, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars, stipulated in said mortgage. Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, which sale will take place on the sixth day of March, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated, December 9th, 1876.

HELEN M. POST,
Assignee of said mortgage.
THOS. NINDE, Attorney.
665-677

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of October, A. D. 1869, and executed by William Casey and Mary Jane Casey his wife, of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to Hugh Brown, of Ypsilanti, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Washtenaw in Liber 41 of mortgages, on page 367, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1869, at 3½ o'clock, A. M. On which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and forty cents, principal and interest, beside a reasonable attorney fee of twenty dollars; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the same, or any part thereof: now therefore, notice is hereby given, that, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due as aforesaid, and the legal costs of sale, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, all the premises described in, and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Beginning ten rods south of the north-east corner of lot numbered five hundred and seventy-three in Norris' addition to the village (now city), of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, and running thence west seven rods fourteen feet and six inches, thence south four rods, thence east seven rods fourteen feet and six inches, thence north four rods to the place of beginning, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Dated, Ypsilanti, Mich., December 15, 1876.

HUGH BROWN,
Mortgagee.
F. HINCKLEY, Attorney for Mortgagee.
666-678

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 13th day of October, A. D. 1869, and executed by Henry Bogardus and Rachel Bogardus his wife, of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, to John Shipman of the City of Ypsilanti, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Washtenaw in Liber 43 of mortgages, on page 78, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. On which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of five hundred and seventy six dollars and two cent, principal and interest, beside a reasonable attorney fee of twenty-five dollars; and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the same, or any part thereof: now therefore, notice is hereby given, that, to satisfy the amount claimed to be due as aforesaid, and the legal costs of sale, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, all the premises described in, and covered by said mortgage, to-wit: Lot numbered one hundred and thirty-six, according to the original plat of the village (now city), of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, excepting a strip of land one rod in width off the south side of said lot, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw is held, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day.

Dated, Ypsilanti, Mich., Dec. 15, 1876.

JOHN SHIPMAN,
Mortgager.
F. HINCKLEY, Attorney for Mortgager.
666-678

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the sixteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred seventy-four, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the first day of December, in the year aforesaid, at eleven o'clock and forty-five minutes A. M., in Liber 51 of mortgages, on page 273, Henry Skuce Thomas and Charles Hall duly mortgaged to Joseph Stevens, "All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as lot number four hundred thirty-six, (436), in Norris' addition to the village (now city,) of Ypsilanti, excepting and reserving, however, all that portion of said lot conveyed by Martinus L. Shutts and wife to Samuel W. Pattison, by deed bearing date April 15th, A. D., 1859, and recorded in the Register's office, in Liber 45 of deeds, on page 428." By an instrument in writing bearing date December fourteenth, 1876, and recorded in said Register's office on the nineteenth day of December, 1876, in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages, on page 309, said Joseph Stevens duly assigned said mortgage to Myron E. Knapp. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is eleven hundred forty-five dollars and eighty-six cents, besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default has occurred in the conditions of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the said mortgagee has elected to consider and treat the whole sum secured and unpaid on said mortgage to be due and payable immediately. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder, which sale will take place on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated, December 23d, 1876.

MYRON E. KNAPP,
Assignee.
THOS. NINDE, Attorney.
667-679

MORTGAGE SALE.

By mortgage bearing date the twentieth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, State of Michigan, on the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year aforesaid, at eleven o'clock A. M., in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on page 691, Seth A. Gerry and Ruth A. Gerry duly mortgaged to Amanda D. L. Ellas "All that land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, namely: commencing in the north line of Congress street (in said City of Ypsilanti), extending west, and twelve rods west from south-east corner of land formerly owned and occupied by William Cross, thence northerly at right angles with said street ten rods, thence westerly parallel with north line of said street four rods, thence southerly at right angles with said line ten rods to said north line, thence easterly along said north line four rods to the place of beginning, being the south quarter of an acre of land deeded to said Seth A. Gerry by William Cross on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1835, by warranty deed recorded in Register of Deed's office for Washtenaw County, in Liber 40 of Deeds on page 445." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, which sale will take place on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock noon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated December 23d, 1876.

AMANDA D. L. ELLAS,
Mortgagee.
ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys.
667-679

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Deborah Jackson, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1876, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Friday, the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to-wit: "Commencing at a point three chains north of the south-east corner of the west half of the north-west quarter of section ten in the township of Ypsilanti, Michigan, thence west five chains, thence north three chains, thence east five chains, thence south three chains to place of beginning.

Dated December 28th, A. D. 1876.

WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS,
Administrator.
668-674

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and recorded on the twelfth day of June, 1872, at eleven o'clock and thirty minutes A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 227, Frances T. Hawkins duly mortgaged to Thomas Ninde "All the one undivided half of a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning in the south line of land heretofore conveyed by Walter H. Hawkins to Edward Wallington four chains and eight links west of the west line of H. W. Larzelere's addition to Ypsilanti, running thence south 17¼ degrees, east, eleven chains and fifty-three links to the north line of a continuation of Harriet Street, thence south 72¼ degrees, west, twenty-one chains and eighty-four links to the east line of First Avenue, thence north 2¼ degrees, west, eight chains and thirty-six links to the south line of said land so conveyed to said Wallington, thence north sixty-two degrees, east, twenty chains and twenty-four links to the place of beginning; the land thereby intended to be conveyed being an undivided half of a parcel of land known as Hawkins' addition to said city, excepting and reserving always lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 19, 20 and 23, theretofore sold." By an instrument in writing dated the eighth day of November, A. D., 1872, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 3 of assignments of mortgages on page 593, on the 21st day of January, 1873, the said Thomas Ninde duly assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, to Ellen G. Carhartt. The sum of Four Hundred Ninety-eight Dollars and sixteen cents is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars therein stipulated. Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, (except lots 10 and 11 in said addition,) which sale will be made at public vendue to the highest bidder, on the sixth day of March, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the South door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated, December 2d, 1876.

ELLEN G. CARHARTT,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
THOS. NINDE, Attorney.
664-676

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Friday, the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jesse Hewens, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Jesse Hewens, Jr., praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Charles King may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Monday, the eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
Judge of Probate.
(A true copy.) 665-668

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy six.

Present, Noah W. Cheever, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Russel Lewis, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Henry Lewis praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the eighth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

NOAH W. CHEEVER,
Judge of Probate.
A true copy. 666-669

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the eighteenth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred seventy-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the twenty-second day of August, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock and 15 minutes A. M., in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 443, Nathan White and Cornelia White duly mortgaged to Josephine C. Johnson "All that part of lot sixty-five in Harriet W. Larzelere's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, commencing at the northeast corner of said lot, running thence west ten rods, thence south eight rods and seven links, thence east ten rods, thence north to the place of beginning." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Five hundred and eighty dollars and sixty cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars stipulated in said mortgage. Default having occurred in the conditions of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and the said mortgagee having duly elected to treat and claim the whole sum secured by said mortgage with the interest thereon to be due and payable immediately, of which the said mortgagors have had due notice, therefore: Notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D., 1877, at twelve o'clock at noon.

Dated November 25th, 1876.

JOSEPHINE C. JOHNSON,
Mortgagee.
THOS. NINDE, Attorney
663-675

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Alva J. Worden and Eddie C. Worden, Minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the twentieth day of December, A. D. 1876, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Whip-Socket Factory in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Tuesday, the sixth day of February, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale,) and also subject to the right of dower of the undersigned Elvira M. Worden, widow of Chauncey P. Worden, deceased, therein the following described Real Estate, to-wit: Situate in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, commencing at the south-east corner of lot one hundred and ninety-three, running thence north four rods, thence west ten rods, thence south four rods, thence east ten rods to the place of beginning. Also the north six rods of lots two hundred and two, and two hundred and three, and also the undivided one third of lot No. one hundred and ninety-seven in Hunter's addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti aforesaid.

Dated December 20th, A. D. 1876.

ELVIRA M. WORDEN,
Guardian.
667-672

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said County, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons